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THE MONEY MART.

Sketch of Wall-street and its Surroundings.

An Insight into the Manœuvres of Brokers.

The "Lingo" of the "Street" Explained.

How to Go In and When to Get Out.

The Stock and Gold Exchanges—Their Regulations.

THE GREAT PANICS ON THE STREET.

During the late gold panic in this City the attention of the general public was pretty closely directed day by day to the affairs of Wall and Broad streets, and probably a clearer insight was given into the mode by which brokers operated than would have been obtained had affairs progressed as is usual with the gentlemen who deal in stocks and gold. In the course of the revelations which were made during and immediately following the panic the "lingo" of the street, was made intelligible to the masses, and some idea was imparted of the meaning of their terms, which are usually "Greek" to the uninitiated. The manner in which business is generally transacted was also explained sufficiently to show why the panic operated as it did. But there were many explanations omitted, many interesting items overlooked in the hurry of noting the rapidly passing incidents of the day, many facts briefly stated which would bear extended description. The attention which the public gave to the necessarily imperfect details then published, showed clearly that no more interesting topic could be discussed in a daily paper than that relating to finance, especially if it is divested, in its discussion, of the dry details which are absolutely necessary to the every day money market report. The readers of the daily papers, during the last week in September and the first week in October, really cared more to know how much this one had made or that one had lost in the aggregate—and the larger the aggregate the better—than they did for the manner in which the money had been made or lost. Though in this latter particular they were interested if there was any rascality in the making or losing, and that there was has been abundantly shown.

The revelations made during this period, which will be memorable ever more, have awakened such an interest in the manner in which business is done on the "Street," that we feel that we cannot do better than, even at this late day, devote a portion of our space to an article which shall relate, as minutely as possible, such facts as will give the reader a still better idea than he has ever had before of the doings of those who, for the best part of their business lives, inhabit the great financial centre embraced in the blocks bounded by Wall-street, William-street, Exchange-place and Broadway. This is the favorite battle ground of the Bulls and Bears, and here are located the offices of gold and stock dealers, and the arenas where they, during the hours of 'Change, meet to buy or sell and make or break each other.

A BROKER.

Not to be too precise, we should define a broker to be a man who for a commission engages to do a certain thing for a principal, though many brokers do a great many things without any regard to principle. A broker may be an honest man; indeed, there is not only no reason why he should not be, but every possible reason why he should be, if he would succeed; though more brokers meet with success by being dishonest than by pursuing a course of strict integrity.

A few years ago financial brokers were almost exclusively confined to two classes—those who bought and sold money or exchanged uncurrent for current funds, and bought and sold foreign coin, and those who dealt in notes of hand, and shaved mercantile paper for a consideration. The former did a comfortable business so long as State money was in circulation, and were by no means confined to Wall-street, for their offices were scattered all over the City and suburbs, and all over the country, wherever people who had money found it necessary to convert it into current funds for deposit in bank or for other purposes. These gentlemen also dealt in gold and silver, chiefly foreign coin, and at established rates accommodated the customers who wished to exchange American coin or paper money for the not so easily negotiable coin of foreign "mintage." As gold came pouring into the financial and commercial centre of the country from California these brokers devoted their attention to the purchase and sale of gold dust, and in this way "turned an honest penny," while they poised their scales on an equal balance. This, therefore, before American gold rose to a premium, was the way this fraternity of brokers lived, moved and had their being.

THE NOTE BROKERS

have existed as a distinct class since and before the time when the merchant of Venice did business on the Rialto. They have shaved notes for centuries, perhaps, and will continue to do so for centuries to come—so long as merchants find a way to raise money by promising to pay it. The note brokers were often money and specie brokers as well, and when they were not they had offices near the money centre, so as to be convenient to those whom necessity compelled to "shin" at the latest hour before the closing of the bank. From these two classes of brokers were the gold and stock brokers of the present day recruited, and accessions were made from time to time by capitalists who had dabbled in funds and been swamped, bank clerks who had learned the lesson of trade in the best of schools, and men by nature and education fitted for their occupation. The army, though rapidly recruited, thinned almost as rapidly, for the business wears terribly upon the constitution, especially if losses follow each other in quick succession. As years rolled on new men took the place of the old faces seen on the "Street," new modes of doing business shoved aside those who were not content to learn and live, and now there are comparatively few who may be termed "old" brokers on 'Change. The class of men who are now engaged in business is as different from the brokers of twenty years ago as the manner of trafficking is different.

AULD LANG SYNE.

Not much more than fifteen years ago the merchant was content to take all the accommodation he could get from his bank, and this institution in turn was content to rely upon the revenue from discounts for its support. If owing to the tightness in the money market the merchant failed to be accommodated, he resorted to the note broker, if no cheaper helping hand was near, but did this only as a final resort, and not from choice. Railroad and other securities were bought and held for investment twenty-five or thirty years ago, and had a steady value, which enabled them to be safely used as collaterals in cases of emergency. They were not tossed by Bulls and trampled by Bears, as now, until they were torn and their character soiled by contact. Stocks were not then "watered" until the diluted mass became unreliable, but nearly all stock transactions in those good old days of yore were *bona fide* and entirely reliable. There were rascalities practiced then, but not to the same extent as now, and then the fraudulent operators were content with the gain of a few thousands; whereas, now, millions would scarcely repay the dishonest manipulator for the wear and tear of conscience required to concoct his schemes. Then we had no telegraph to bring intelligence constantly from the ends and centres of the earth, but depended upon steamers and the mail for advices. Then merchants and brokers made money who were most enterprising in securing intelligence in advance of their rivals in business, and the competition was healthy and trade flourished. Then there were first-class mercantile houses, whose bill of exchange was worth the face of it, and whose honor was unimpeachable.

THE PRESENT.

Now all this is changed. The telegraph first wrought a revolution in the method of doing business. Merchants and brokers no longer waited the slow progress of the mails, but communicated with distant points by means of electricity, and acted as promptly as the advices were received. Stocks multiplied and became subjects of bargain and sale in the open market. A Stock Exchange was established in William-street, and here brokers assembled daily to bid upon securities offered for sale. The new business required regulations for its government and these were established. Brokers multiplied and soon became quite a numerous class. Apartments were required for their accommodation, and the demand being greater than the supply, every available space soon became filled, and as the nearer a broker could get to the market wherein he dealt, Wall-street and its immediate vicinity became a vast hive of stock-jobbers.

The merchant found himself in a tight place by reason of the refusal or inability of his bank to discount his paper. He went to a broker with a handful of stock, and either left it as collateral or hypothecated it outright. The broker, to realize upon the stock, offered it in open market, and thus it became quoted, high or low, according as the supply was limited or abundant. The capitalist having money to invest went to his broker, and either loaned it at usurious interest, or directed that it be invested in stock.

MARGINS.

Some one, before a great while, found out a plan to make a little money go a great way and serve a very useful purpose. Instead of investing $100,000, for instance, in 1,000 shares of stock, the value of which was $100 per share, the capitalist would deposit with his broker say $10,000—ten per cent.—which would be held as a "margin." The broker would buy the shares of a fellow broker and hold them. If the stock fell below the figure at which it was bought, the broker would require his principal to make good his margin—if it was endangered by the fall;—if the stock rose in value, the principal would direct that it be held until appearances indicated that it must decline, when the broker was required to sell, and then the profits of the transaction were figured about in this wise: deduct price at which the stock was purchased, from the price at which it was sold, and further deduct commissions for buying and selling, and the difference would be paid over to the principal, together with his margin, unless he preferred to let that remain as a "nest egg" for another venture. The broker was supposed to purchase the stock in which he dealt, paying therefor the value of it; but if the broker of whom he bought chose to let him have it on his word, or by putting up the margin originally deposited, or a portion of it, the transaction was considered regular. In this way a business of many millions of dollars could be done upon a capital of a few thousands. All went well so long as stocks did not fluctuate so rapidly as to endanger the margin or the honor of the dealer.

But suppose that the stock which the broker had bought for his principal, for some unaccountable reason, fell in one day suddenly, or in a week gradually, fifteen or twenty or more per cent. If the decline was sudden the broker would have no time to notify his principal, or if he had time that gentleman might not be prepared to cover his margin. Then, it will be clearly perceived, would the broker as well as the principal be in a scrape. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, the broker sold out his principal—that is, confiscated the margin to cover his losses or aid him to that end. The broker from whom he purchased comes down upon broker No. 1, and got what satisfaction he could. The principal lost his margin, broker No. 1 saved his commission and anything else that he could, and broker No. 2 likewise. The stock was down, but would doubtless advance again shortly, and he who had capital enough to spare to enable him to carry the stock, must realize when the security again advanced. Should the decline be gradual, so much the better for the broker, and perhaps so for the principal—unless he be a timid man, and he who is timid has no business dabbling in stocks. As the security declined in price the principal was notified, comes down to see his broker, learned the extent of the decline, and inquired the causes. If the broker was honest he would tell him—if he knew—and calm his fears, while at the same time he demanded an increase of the margin. If the principle was satisfied with the explanation, and determined to hold on, he puts up an additional margin, anathematized his luck and left the office, while the broker was content, for he knew that if the stock declined he could not lose. Down it goes, and, as the margin is being exhausted, the principal must make it good or he is sold out by his broker and retires from the scene, very angry and very penitent over his losses.

CARRYING.

In a declining market operators resort to carrying stocks, or whatever they are dealing in, and sometimes they do this when the market is simply unsteady. But it is dangerous and expensive. The operator goes to a capitalist—and there are almost always plenty of these about—with his stock, and deposits them as collateral for a loan sufficient to enable him to hold the security until it advances, or until he can make a favorable disposition of it. The rate paid for the use of this money is always exhorbitant, but is cheerfully given, for the accommodation is in proportion. The capitalist makes money by the operation, for he gets well paid for his loan and runs little risk, as the stock is certain to be worth the face of the loan.

In a falling market the rates for carrying advance, but then it is not always the broker who suffers, for he usually has a principal who is interested in holding on to the stock to the latest moment. When a Sunday or a holiday intervenes, the rates are usually the highest in times of even ordinary excitement, for in Wall-street no one knows what a day may bring forth, even if it be the Sabbath or a holiday. Let the reader consider for a moment the excitement which must have attended transactions in gold conducted during the war, when the price of the precious metal was fluctuating almost momentarily, and when any instant news might flash over the wires which would elevate or depress the price of gold to a great extent. When will he be able to understand how it was that the gold broker shouted and bellowed all day in the Gold Room, and then, hastily partaking of much-needed refreshment, rushed to the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and there shouted and bellowed again until almost midnight. Possibly he would reach his office in the morning to find rumors or facts which would entirely change his course, and compel him to cry down that which he had cried up before, or *vice versa*.

BANKS—THE PANIC OF 1857.

But it was not always the individual capitalist who stood at the broker's back in his stock transactions. Probably until 1857 banking institutions confined themselves to their legitimate business of discounting mercantile paper, and did not seek to dabble in stocks for their own or broker's profit. The revulsion of 1857 exhibited one fact which startled the community, and that was that some of the banking institutions had made advances on collaterals in the shape of stocks which were not as sound as they might be. Their resources had been crippled to such an extent by these advances that they could not give the greatly-needed accommodation to their customers in the mercantile community. Consequently the contraction in discounts was followed by distress among merchants, who were driven to the "Street," where brokers shaved their paper as long as they could find means among themselves or from the banks to do so, and when these failed, the whole structure tottered and fell with a crash which startled the community, and awakened inquiry as to the means by which this ruin was brought about. It has been asserted that after the storm had burst, some banks, while refusing accommodation to merchants, extended it freely to brokers and noteshavers, dividing the profits of the transactions, which must have been enormous. Whether the assertion is true or false, as regards that period, it is certain that some banking institutions now in existence would, if a forced revelation was made by reason of a panic, make rather a disgraceful exhibit of collaterals. For example, suppose the late gold panic had resulted in the failure of one hundred instead of a dozen houses. The centurians would have dragged some of the banks after them into the maelstrom, for more of these institutions than the public are aware of had made irregular advances to the brokers, and had poured out the contents of their vaults upon the "Street." This is not a pleasant theme to contemplate, but now that the danger has passed, the truth should be known, and if ever the secret history of the late gold panic is written, revelations more startling than any that have yet been made will be brought to light.

REGULAR STOCKS.

Perhaps the establishment of the Stock Exchange, with its stringent rules regarding the character of the stocks to be placed in the market and the government of its members, was the most salutary plan that could be adopted. Without some institution of this kind, "wild cat" stocks of the most worthless description might be thrown upon the market and operated with to the general discredit of all securities. Among the rules, therefore, was one which prescribed certain formalities before a security could be placed upon the list. When it had been duly examined and pronounced sound and of regular issue, the stock took its place on the list and was "called" in its turn. This gave the public confidence in stocks, and, as the managers of the Exchange made it more and more difficult for brokers in the Street the public were assured that a dangerous security would not be admitted. This stringent rule has thrown out many stocks, which, through certain manipulations, have become irregular in their issue or insecure from other causes. At the time of the difficulty with Erie some months ago, that stock was thrown off the list and remains off at the present time, though it will probably soon take its place in the regular Stock Exchange.

MEMBERSHIP

in the Stock Board was obtained only by the ballot, and upon payment of a certain sum—now $10,000—as initiation fee. The member was bound by the rules of the Exchange, and any infraction thereof led to his expulsion. If he failed to make good an agreement with a fellow member, he was liable to discipline, and any failure to meet his contracts was followed by expulsion from the Board. "Long ducks" might be tolerated under some circumstances, but "dead ducks" were cast forth. Similar rules govern the present Stock Exchange, as will be shown shortly, and the managers deserve credit for an openly expressed intention of not tolerating any irregular proceedings among its members.

OUTSIDE OPERATORS.

Of course, so high a membership fee and such stringent rules, prevented many brokers from joining the Exchange, but it did not prevent them from doing any business they could get to do. At the William-street Exchange an arrangement was effected by which the proceedings inside the room were immediately communicated to an assemblage of brokers outside, who held meetings at the same time with the Board, and bought and sold among themselves at the same prices as those which were ruling inside. They found no difficulty beyond a little inconvenience in this course, for if they bought stock they could readily get it from sellers who were members of the Exchange, and a supply being abundant at almost all times, the withdrawal to do business was not wanting. Probably to this outside Board we may trace the origin of the "long" and "short" and the "put" and "call" system of dealing. The

"LONG" AND "SHORT"

method is pretty much in this wise: A dealer sells say 100 shares of Central, he delivered at a certain time, thirty or sixty or more days after the transaction. The stock, we will say, is quoted at 175, and the seller disposes of it for that price, expecting that by the time he is required to deliver it he can buy it for that or even a lower price. He sells something which he has not, and is therefore "short" of the stock. If it falls before the limit has expired he gains. If it advances in price he loses, provided this is his sole transaction, but he not unfrequently goes "long" of the stock, in order to guard against accidents; that is, he buys deliverable in from three to thirty or more days, bidding a figure above the current rate. He thus secures himself, because if the stock which he has sold "short" declines, he delivers, and thus gains; and if the stock he has gone "long" on advances, he calls it or the person of whom he bought, delivers it, and he is provided for in either contingency. Things do not always go by strict rule in Wall-street, however, and for brokers and others are very often caught in

A "CORNER."

"Cornering" a stock or "when some large operators manage, by combination, to get all of a kind of security that can be procured, and hold it. The "shorts" are then in a bad way for they cannot obtain the stock to cover their contract, and must resort to borrowing, and when this fails they must fail.

"PUTS" AND "CALLS."

This business is nearly akin to gambling as anything can well be, but is extensively engaged in, and is resorted to principally by novices or men of moderate means, who are anxious to take a turn at Fortune's wheel, to see if the goddess will not smile upon them. Not unfrequently, however, brokers engage in this operation "for their own" transactions. The operator, after studying the condition of the market until he fancies that he knows a thing or two, buys of a broker a "call" upon a particular stock, say Central—which may then be selling at 170—for five, ten, thirty or more days at, say 185, paying therefor usually one per cent. upon the gross amount. In doing this he simply bets with the broker that the stock will fall to 185 within the specified time. If it does decline, the purchaser "calls" the stock, and the broker delivers him the difference between the price at which the "call" was bought and the current price in the market. If the time expires without there being occasion for calling, the operator loses his money and no more—precisely as a sport loses the money he has wagered on any other transaction. "Putting" a stock is when the operator speculates on its advancing to a certain figure, and the transaction is conducted in the same way as with "calls." Either processes are very simple, and any one engaging therein will find them very easy ways to lose money unless he deals with a thoroughly honest broker.

STUDYING THE MARKETS.

Brokers do not do business by chance, or if they do, they oftener lose than gain. A man who operates on Wall-street must be thoroughly familiar with the business in which he engages; must be able to judge for himself as to the movements of stocks, and which are the most reliable; must determine cause and effect which govern the fluctuations in stock; and finally, should be a good judge of the real value of securities in order to decide whether the ruling price is fictitious or otherwise. Thus skilled, they are competent to advise their customers and gain a reputation in the course of their business, which becomes widely extended and of great value. The condition of the produce and other markets affects the price of securities; as also does the movement of crops from the interior, principally railroad securities in the shape of their earnings, and anything which disturbs money causes a fluctuation in stocks.

BANKERS.

An internal revenue definition of bankers, (according to WEBSTER,) classed those brokers as such who received margins on deposit, and held or carried stocks for customers. But the definition given to bankers in this article is those gentlemen who, after a long experience in business, amass capital sufficient to give them stability, under ordinary circumstances, and a reputation for entire reliability. These gentlemen open fine suites of offices, employ a large number of clerks, keep blackboard quotations, and have a regular class of customers among capitalists and men of leisure who saunter down to the "Street" daily, or as often as they feel inclined, and are ready at any moment to take advantage of a speculative movement in stocks or anything else. These capitalists deposit their surplus funds with the banker, who pays them a certain rate of interest for it, lower than the legal rate, for it is subject to draft at any time. The banker makes his profit by dealing in bills of exchange, by loaning money on call, by operating in stocks or gold, or doing anything else with money which will make money. Bankers who issue bills of exchange, of course have credits abroad, and their correspondents act as agents for them in their purchase and sale of securities whether government or others.

THE STOCK TELEGRAPH.

Some few years ago an ingenious telegraph operator devised an instrument by which, with the aid of wires, any number of brokers' offices could be placed in communication with the Stock Exchange and thus a broker, sitting in his office, could be instantly and constantly informed of every fluctuation in the price of stock. About the same time another genius invented a similar apparatus for indicating the price of gold, and subsequently the two interests were combined, so that now both are under the same management. The principal instruments are in the Stock and Gold Exchanges, and the operators communicate every fluctuation as it occurs. The receiving instruments are scattered all over the "Street," and now no broker thinks that he can do business without these little machines. The work of conveying information which was before done by messengers is now performed instantly and accurately by the telegraph at a comparatively small expense.

"HIGH 'CHANGE."

In an imposing marble building, on the block bounded by Wall-street, New-street, Broad-street and Exchange-place, which fronts on Broad and New streets, and has another entrance on Wall-street, 'change is daily held. The "Long Room" is on the first floor, and here, soon after 9 o'clock in the morning a call of some of the stocks is made, and from the prices realized an idea is formed of the opening quotations for the day. The attendance in the "Long Room" at the opening is not large, except on occasions of great excitement, or where the market closed rather favorable on the evening before. The prices quoted in the "Long Room" are communicated by means of the stock telegraph to the brokers' offices. The principal enters his office, looks at the "tape" as it is automatically reeled off from the instrument, and notes the changes from the quotations of the evening before. He instantly determines what to do, whether to buy or sell, and instructs his partner or attorney accordingly, or goes himself to the Exchange to transact his business. A brief description of a scene on "high 'change" will give the reader some idea of how business is transacted, but for an accurate idea one should visit the Exchange personally. On the second floor of the building is a large room, well lighted and ventilated, having at one end a pulpit, wherein stands the Vice-President; on either side of him are desks for the clerks, secretary and register, and against the wall are moveable blackboards on which are painted the names of stocks on the regular list, against which the quotations are placed from time to time. At the opposite end, and at the side of the room, a space is railed off for spectators, while within the railing and as near to the President's desk as possible, the brokers assemble. The scene resembles that witnessed in an auction room, except that both the auctioneer (the presiding officer) and the customers (the brokers) shout together. The first stock on the list is called, and instantly buyers and sellers make their offers. It may be Tennessee State 6s. A broker who has some of that stock shouts "I'll sell 500 at 1½"—meaning that he will sell 500 shares at 61½. The broker who wants to buy offers, say, "1," or another figure buyer 3 or 30, or seller 3 or 30. If the offer is accepted, "taken" is the response, and the transaction is recorded on a memorandum book. But all this while the presiding officer has not been silent, for at every quotation he repeats the figure or the terms, and as the sale or purchase is effected, turns to the clerk who records it, while the register communicates the intelligence by telegraph. After Tennessee 6s are disposed of, next come Tennessee 6s, new, and then follow the other stocks on the list until the call is concluded, when the Board adjourns. Sometimes, however, by request, a stock will be called again after it has been passed, and this frequently occurs when a certain stock is more than usually active. These are not all the sounds which go to make up the sum of confusion in the room. Stationed near the door is PETER and his assistants. The former is the doorkeeper, is a most valuable adjunct to the Exchange, and is gifted by nature with a stentorian voice which he has every opportunity of cultivating during "high 'change." In order to understand the duties of PETER and his assistants we will ask the reader to step into a broker's office in the vicinity of the Exchange where the telegraph instrument is ticking away merrily, recording the business transacted on 'change. Central, for instance, has opened in the "Long Room" at 185, the market is unsteady, and during the opening call there were considerable fluctuations in the stock. The broker, looking at the tape, perceives that Central is selling at 184½@184¾, and that it is being offered in small quantity as to indicate a "bear" movement, or at least something unusual. He at once summons the office boy and dispatches him with a message to his confidential clerk, his attorney, in the Exchange to buy Central when it touches a certain point, or to sell at that figure, the next he may hold at once. No matter whether the order be to buy or sell, either will answer for the purpose of illustration. The messenger rushes out upon his mission, tumbles up the steps leading to the Exchange Room, enters the door set apart for visitors, creeps hurriedly up to the rail, catches PETER'S eye, and says: "Call from Banker & Co." PETER shouts "Prime, Banker & Co.;" his little imps, the messengers, take up the cry, and "Prime, Banker & Co." resounds through the room mingling in the din of voices. Mr. Smirk, Prime, Banker & Co.'s attorney, bears the name of his house called, knows that it means him, and instantly he appears at the door to receive the instructions of his superior. "All right, Johnny," is his response, and into the ring he dives, while Johnny rushes back to the office to receive, perhaps, an order to return to the Exchange with another decree from Prime, Banker & Co.

A PANIC.

Now, anybody can readily see how easily an excitement can be raised on the "Street," which will lead in a few moments to a panic. Please imagine that money is very tight, that stocks are extremely excitable, and that there is really no reason why a certain stock, which has been forced up to an unnatural pitch for some days, should not fall, and that, too, many per cent. The decline has been expected for some days, but it comes rather suddenly. A dozen or more brokers who have been carrying it for some time, enter their offices some fine morning to discover that the gold is declining, and that, too, rapidly. Off are started a score or so of messengers, who reach the Exchange at about the same time, and PETER and his attendants are instantly busied with calls for the representatives of as many houses. All these young men receive their instructions, and proceed to act upon them. The consequence is that the already declining market is flooded with the security, and down it goes; or, a prominent operator, who is known to be in the interest of one of the heaviest capitalists in the street, coolly walks into the room, and, after a survey of the situation, proceeds to "bear" the stock by throwing upon the market hundreds of shares at a time. All present are struck with consternation, the news flies with the speed of lightning over the Street, and all but the coolest, and those who happen to be in the secret, become entangled. Or, suppose a heavy bull operator steps in just at the right moment—a period for which he has been preparing, it may be, for weeks, and by a series of flank movements effects a "corner." He holds the reins tightly, and with no intent of relinquishing his grasp, and the "shorts" must come to his terms, or go under. Such operations as these are not unfrequent, and are in the power of any capitalist of abundant means and inclination to effect.

A certain stock is advancing. There is no really good reason for it, but still it goes up. "Why is this thus?" is the inquiry, when semi one answers by stating that some prominent operator is "bulling" it for an object. Wise brokers look on and keep their hands off. The careless and reckless get excited, and dabble until they get their fingers burned, or the stock is declining, owing, as is ascertained, to a "bear" movement by a heavy and noted operator. The wise heads are satisfied that the stock is worth more than it is selling for, and let the decline go on without meddling, while the timid and unreasoning hasten to sell out and "unload" just at the time when they should hold on. There are times, however, when even the most cautious are misled, and are caught in a panic which sweeps away all their substance and leaves them beggars.

THE PANIC OF 1857,

for instance, commenced on the 24th of August, caused almost directly by the suspension of the New-York branch of the Ohio Life and Trust Company. This was almost the first warning the "Street" had of the coming storm. The banks at once curtailed their loans; money rose to three, four and five per cent. per month; stocks began to decline and continued to fall so that between the 22d of August and the 1st of October the decline was from eleven to forty per cent., and from the 1st to the 13th of October from one to twenty-four per cent., making a total fall in some stocks of over fifty per cent. As a matter of history it may be well to reproduce the table showing this decline:

Stock.	Aug. 22 to Oct. 1. Per cent.	Oct. 1 to Oct. 13. Per cent.	Total.
Virginia State 6s	13½	10	23½
Missouri State 6s	11	8	18
Illinois Central	32	16	48
New-York Central 6s	18	4	22
New-York Central Stock	19½	5	24½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	18	24	42
Bank of America	15	19	34
Bank of Commerce	22½	13	35½
American Exchange Bank	40½	15½	56
Metropolitan Bank	33	17	50
Park Bank	26	18	44
Panama Road	20	10	30
Michigan Central	27	6	33
Michigan preferred	21½	9	21½
Erie	17	3	20
Galena and Chicago	25	9	34
Chicago and Rock Island	31½	3½	34½
Cleveland and Toledo	15½	7½	23½
Milwaukee and Mississippi	36	0	36
Cleveland and Pittsburg	20½	1	24½
Pennsylvania Coal	11½	15½	27

This crash affected the banks after the merchants. The Bank of Pennsylvania first suspended payment, and this was followed by the suspension of other banks in Philadelphia, and those of Baltimore and other southern Atlantic States. The bank suspension in this city and in the Eastern States commenced in the middle of October. Since that period few serious panics have been experienced until the Gold panic of Sept. 24, the present year, which is too fresh in the memory of the public to require more than passing mention. Minor panics have occurred, owing to the sudden fall of a particular stock, which have swept away houses resting upon an unstable foundation and seriously crippled even those which were supposed to be sound and would have stood an ordinary blow. When brokers or individuals are caught by a fall of a single stock it is generally owing to bad management.

THE RULES OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

It may be well in closing this article to refer as briefly as possible to some of the rules of the Stock Exchange, in order to show how strictly members are held to their obligations. Brokers making application for admission must pass the ordeal of a Committee on Admissions, and if two-thirds vote in favor, the candidate is admitted on payment of $10,000 for membership by election, and $500 for membership by purchase—or when the candidate buys his privilege of another member. An applicant must be twenty-one years of age, a banker, broker or dealer in stocks for one year, or a clerk to a member of the Exchange for two years. Any member who fails to comply with his contract, or becomes insolvent, shall be suspended until he has settled with his creditors; and the fact of such suspension shall be announced by the presiding officer. When a suspended member applies for readmission he shall furnish a list of his creditors and a statement of the amounts owing, and the nature of the settlement in each case; then his application shall remain pending for three weeks. If any suspended member fails to settle with his creditors within one year his seat shall be sold and the proceeds paid *pro rata* to his creditors. A member making a fictitious sale shall be expelled. The commissions shall be, unless otherwise agreed upon, one-quarter of one per cent. on the par value of the security when purchase is made for a regular investor; one-eighth of one per cent. when the commission is on speculative transactions; and the same on securities bought or sold for members of the Exchange. Members may halve commissions *with banks*, licensed bankers and stock and exchange brokers. All debts, without distinction, are binding upon members of the Exchange and the Governing Committee will take cognizance of them. Should any member be guilty of obvious fraud, he shall, by two-thirds vote of the Governing Committee, be expelled. Applications to place stocks upon the list shall state the full amount of capital, number of shares, resources, &c.; the Exchange will not call or deal in any stock of any company a registry of whose stock is not kept in some responsible bank, trust company, or other satisfactory agency, and which shall not give public notice of the number of shares so registered, and, in writing to the President of the Exchange, of any intended increase in the number of shares. Whenever there is a disputed claim for the purchase or sale of a security made on the call, the presiding officer shall decide the same. Should any member neglect to fulfill his contract on the day it becomes due, the party contracting with him shall, after due notice, employ an officer of the Exchange to close the same by purchase or sale; the name of the member defaulting shall also be announced. A member using indecorous language toward another shall be fined or expelled, according to the gravity of the offence.

THE NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

This institution was organized Oct. 14, 1864. Gold began to have a premium in this City in January, 1862, and the buying and selling was then conducted by private bankers over their counters. Early in the Autumn of that year a gold market was established in a basement in William-street, near Exchange-place, known as the "Coal Hole." In 1863 the market was removed to a newsroom at the corner of William-street and Exchange-place, where, for the first time, a membership fee was charged; but there was no regular organization. The transactions here amounted to many millions per day, and people came to regard the market as pernicious, charging that it was forcing up the price of gold and working ruin to the country. The prices ranged during this year from 138¾ to 160 in January, 159 to 172½ in February, 171½ to 159 in March, 156 to 146 in April, 150 to 145 in May, 146 to 141 in June, 125⅞ to 145 in July, 122½ to 129¼ in August, 126⅛ to 142 in September, 140⅜ to 150⅛ in October, 145 to 154 in November, and 145½ to 152½ in December. In 1864, until Congress intervened, June 30, and by law abolished the gold market, making it unlawful to deal in gold, the prices ranged from 151 to 159 in January, 157¾ to 161 in February, 159 to 167 in March, 166½ to 184 in April, 168 to 196 in May, 193 to 196 on the 20th of June, and after a corner in gold became a law gold rose to 208, and closed on the last of June at 250. It opened in July at 222, closed that day at 250, and on the 11th of July touched 285. The law was then repealed, and the price began to fall, touching 244 on the 16th, and selling at 268 on the last day of the month. In August the price ranged from 231¾ to 261¾, and in September, 189 to 227¾; in October, 210 to 260 in November, 216 to 243 in December. After the repeal of the Gold bill the Gold Room was regarded as a most effective safeguard against violent fluctuation in the market, and the business steadily increased until it was named necessary to have a regular organization, which was effected, as stated above, Oct. 14, 1864, and the business was transacted at the corner of William and Beaver streets. In August, 1865, the Exchange was removed to the present quarters on New-street, adjoining the rear entrance of the Long Room of the Stock Exchange. An entrance also opens on Broad-street by means of a passageway on the level of the street.

THE GOLD ROOM

is rather unpretentious in appearance. In the centre is a circular railing, within which is a fountain and goldfishes sporting about in the water. Around the railing dealers stand and buy or sell, shouting at each other the price offered or asked, and occasionally pausing to take breath and record the transactions. At the southern end of the room is the President's desk; at his left hand is seated the register at his telegraph instrument, recording instantly every fluctuation in gold, and noting the same in a book, as also the rates paid for borrowing, lending, or carrying gold. To the left of the register's desk is that portion of the platform devoted to borrowers and lenders. The scene in this room is similar to that in the Stock Exchange, except that the presiding officer takes no part in the business, and is called upon to preserve order, or settle disputed claims. When business is brisk there is a perfect Babel of sounds, and the shouts of the doorkeepers and messengers calling members add to the confusion. As often as a sale is made the party interested notifies the register of the price, and down goes the stock indicator moves, as the case may be, obedient to the telegraphic instrument beneath MERSEREAU'S delicate fingers. Two indicators are placed in the room within sight of all; one on the New-street side of the building, where it can be seen from the street, and others are located in the various brokers' offices and banking institutions on the "Street." Gold may be selling at say 130. A member enters the room, steps up to the ring, crowds his way to the front and shouts "I want 100 gold." He means $100,000 at the current rate; but cash gold may be scarce, and his demand sends the price up ⅛ or ¼, according to circumstances. A few such demands will have the effect to raise the price in a few moments one, two or three per cent. A seller comes in and offers a large amount of gold and down goes the price accordingly. Pacing up and down on the borrower's platform, or standing in little knots thereon, are members who occasionally shout "I want to borrow five, ten or twenty gold," or, "I'll lend five, ten or twenty gold," or "I'll carry five, ten or twenty gold." meaning that they will borrow, loan or carry $5,000, $10,000 or $20,000 gold at the current rate recorded on the register's book, be it 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7 per cent. currency or gold, for borrowing or lending, as the case may be; or 1-64, 1-32, 1-16, ⅛, ¼ or ½ per cent. per day for carrying. Sometimes these gentlemen are accommodated in their desires at once, and at other times they are obliged to shout themselves hoarse before they get a customer.

THE "GOLD GAMBLERS."

In conclusion a few words must be said in defence of those who have been characterized in no measured terms as "gold gamblers." When the late panic swept through the Street and the attention of the public was called to the operations in gold, very many leaped to the conclusion that the high price of the precious metal was owing to a combination in which almost every individual member of the Gold Board was interested. The public, without knowing anything of the facts, looked upon the Gold Exchange as an abomination, and rejoiced at the misfortune which befel its members and the Gold Exchange Bank. The facts are that the advance in the price of gold during the week ending on the 25th of September was entirely beyond the control of the members of the Gold Exchange. It was, as has been shown since, the result of the operations of a clique entirely outside the Gold Exchange, and this clique was composed of such men as JAMES FISK, JAY GOULD, and others, who had combined for the purpose of doing precisely what they did do. It is a fact that they, or their agents, bought seats surreptitiously in the Gold Room for young men who were willing to become their tools, and this movement was not discovered until long after the panic. It is also a fact that the best members of the Gold Exchange—those who stood highest in the estimation of their fellow members—refused to deal in any manner with those who were known to be brokers of the clique, but such was the extent of the conspiracy, many of these men were victimized, and lost heavily by reason of the machinations of the clique. It seems unjust to charge men with gambling in gold who simply pursue a legitimate business. Gold is, owing to the condition of our currency, a material in which speculation is as lawful as it is in pork, flour, cotton or any other commodity. The gold market is simply a place in which he who has gold to sell disposes of it to him who desires to purchase it; and the seller actually obtains a better price for it in the open market—the Gold Exchange—than he would if he carried it about from counter to counter in search of a customer.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

The Proposed Belge-American Line—The Concession Signed by the Belgian Minister at Paris.

Special Dispatch to the *New-York Times*.

PARIS, France, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1869.—The concession for the proposed cable between the United States and Belgium was signed yesterday in this city by the Belgian Minister. The grantees are W. C. BARNEY, E. E. PAULDING and J. S. HARTLETT. The cable is to be laid from Ostend to some point between Maine and Georgia by an American company.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Honors to the Memory of the Late George Peabody — The Opening of the New Bridge by the Queen in London.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The death of Mr. PEABODY occurred so late on Thursday evening, (11:30) that the fact could not be widely published until to-day. His death is universally regretted. Flags flying at half-mast, buildings draped in various parts of the city and other evidences of mourning attest the public sorrow.

The *Daily News* of this morning, in its obituary article, says: "Mr. PEABODY was not a man of impulsive, emotional benevolence, but rather of judicious, widely-spread beneficence. His liberality was not posthumous; he gave from his own substance; did not surrender what death wrested from him. His services, both to his native and adopted country, were fittingly and graciously recognized in royal letters and the thanks of Congress. Merchants, in passing his statue daily, do not need to learn from the consumate man of business how to gain money. His career may teach them how it may be wisely spent."

The Queen opened the new bridge and viaduct to-day with State ceremonies. Crowds of people thronged the streets, and the houses in the neighborhood were gaily decorated.

Sir RODERICK MURCHISON publishes an extract from Rev. Mr. KIRK'S letter, as follows:

"We may infer that before this Dr. LIVINGSTONE has satisfied himself whether any of the South African waters flow into Lake Albert Nyanza. If this determination is arrived at he will have solved the problem of African geography."

FRANCE.

The Future Plans of the Emperor—A Large Claim Against the French Government.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—It is now tolerably certain that the Emperor will spend a portion of the Winter at Nice.

JECKER claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damage caused by the French Government.

ITALY.

Illness of King Victor Emmanuel—Prince Napoleon to go to Florence.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Later advices state that King VICTOR EMMANUEL, of Italy, is very sick at Florence.

Prince NAPOLEON will depart for that city to-morrow.

TURKEY.

The Opening of the Suez Canal—The Sultan will not Attend.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 6.—It is announced that the Sultan will not attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

CUBA.

Liberation of Magregor—How it was Accomplished—His Departure for New-York.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—Captain-General DE RODAS has liberated MAGREGOR, at the intercession of Mr. PLUMB, the American Consul. MAGREGOR left in the *Eagle* for New-York.

Officers of the Cuban Navy in Washington—The Story in Regard to Commodore Higgins—The Present Position of the Cuba at Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Commodore HIGGINS and Surgeon MCNULTY arrived here to-day from Wilmington, N. C., on their way to New-York. The former is in full naval and the latter in half-dress costume. The sur

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE INITIALS.

From Once a Week.

Yet stands the tree! There seems no change
Come o'er its mossy trunk or leaflets fair,
Sturdy its branches spread. To me, how strange
To see it there!

The years have passed, the happy hours have fled,
The burning love has now forever gone,
The bright hopes, like the fallen leaves, are dead—
I am alone!

And yet, upon that tree her much-loved name,
Unscathed by time, with mine is intertwined.
Can it be years since to this spot we came,
One heart, one mind?

Her arm was round me, her breath fanned my cheek,
As I the letters carved with no small art.
Together, ever! though we did not speak,
Was in each heart!

Then, once again, I will her name repeat,
And try forever to forget the words;
And pray that time, with gentle hand, may beat
O'er memory's chords.

I will just place my lips upon that tree,
And seal the feelings of the past fore'er,
And will depart. Where'er my path may be,
My heart is there.

And now I call, and fast my pulses beat;
A dainty sound the fallen leaves comes o'er—
Is it the brushing of her fairy feet?
Ah, nevermore!

Some other now with her elsewhere may trace,
In letters fading, their names intertwine,
Which time may blot; but he dares not efface
Such love as mine!

A NARROW ESCAPE.

What a perfect model of a young man that one must be who can say with truth, "I have never done a foolish thing!" I feel no fear of having my word doubted when I say that in my time I have done a good many, one of which nearly resulted in my being prevented from ever relating the following story.

Paris, as Albert Smith used to say, is a "rather jolly place—rather fun," but it has its serious side. There are the grand Rues and majestic Boulevards; but there are also the wretched alleys and *culs-de-sac*; the noble palaces, and the ruinous crowded houses, each a perfect warren; the acts in the sunshine of broad day, and the deeds of darkness.

"Take care of yourself," was the last laughing address of my friends, as I took my ticket at London Bridge Station—an address as laughingly replied to; and that same evening, with a companion, I was strolling down the Boulevard des Italiens, smoking a cigar, and enjoying the novel sights around; the newsvender's kiosk; the tall, white stone houses, with their bright Venetian shutters; the handsome shops, with their costly contents; the gay throng of promenaders; the numberless little marble-topped tables; and the cool way in which people sat out of doors to sip their *café noire, eau sucrée*, or *vin de Bordeaux*. Here was a couple playing dominoes; there a quartette, evidently tradesfolk, with a moderator-lamp, seated at a table outside their shop door, happily engaged at a French version of short whist. Now the pointed-moustached, tight-coated, cocked-hatted *sergent de ville*, with his long, thin sword, would take one's attention; now one of the many shabby-uniformed, but active, cat-like, sun-browned soldiers, one and all carrying their arms. Then the white cap of a sister of mercy, or the starched plaits of a *bonne*, would diversify the throng. Everywhere there was something new to take the attention, while not the least evident was the love of our neighbors for display, as shown in gilded railings, bright hues, and, above all, in flowers clustering round so many windows. No gas-flaming, heavy-looking public houses here, but elegant marble and velvet furnished *cafés*, resplendent with mirror, white and gold, and overlooked by a presiding deity in the shape of a *dame de comptoir*, throned amidst fruit, flowers and wine, coffee urns and confectionery, herself a very model of the latest Paris fashions.

I slept that night in a confusion of ideas, strangest of which was a belief that Paris was a sort of fairyland, where all was perfect; and I woke the next morning to a capital hotel breakfast of long bread, *café-au-lait, œufs frais*, and a string band, recalling home, outside the window, with the strains of the "Lancers' Quadrilles." Then came a round of sight-seeing—cathedral, church, picture gallery, bridge, fountain, palace, opera, theatre and review. We lunched and dined *à la Française*, and pretended to like the French potage and their wines. We played billiards at the *cafés*, smoked bad cigars, made ourselves ill, tired ourselves out, and all the while avowed that we were in the very height of enjoyment.

At the end of a fortnight, Paris did not seem half so bright a place; and, certainly, no better than London. One day I spent upon a sofa reading the *Times* and *Galignani*; and that same evening my companion actually hinted at its being almost time to think of going back home. But at the *table d'hôte* we encountered a young fellow-countryman who put us through a sort of catechism, upon our saying that we were about tired of the place, ending by telling us that we had seen nothing yet, and promising to initiate us into a little more of Parisian life and manners.

We assented to his acting as guide; and he certainly did initiate us—or rather, give us a lesson—in Parisian life and manners—one which proved quite sufficient to satisfy me; and two days after, I was congratulating myself upon being safely at home.

It was about 10 o'clock at night that, after spending an hour or two amid the *café chantants* in the Champs Elysées, our new friend led us up and down several streets, till he paused at what seemed to be a private house.

"You ought not to go back," he said, "without seeing a gambling-house."

"Oh! I don't know," I said, hesitating; "I don't much care for that."

"You need not either of you play," was the reply. "We'll just go in for half an hour, and then have a look at something else."

And then we entered a well-lit passage, a door closed behind us, shutting us in like flies in a trap, and a well-dressed waiter ushered us into a brilliantly lighted *salon*, wherein were collected some twenty well-dressed men, seated and standing round a centre table covered with a green cloth, while another waiter handed round coffee, ices and champagne.

"Don't refuse the refreshments," whispered our guide. "It would look strange. They are all free—found by the proprietor, who recoups himself out of his visitors' losses."

I nodded, and partook of some champagne, as did my companions; when, eager to see all that was going on, we walked up to the rouge-et-noir table, and looked on.

The stakes were not very high, because it was so early in the evening, so our guide said; men winning and losing various small sums with the utmost nonchalance. In effect, the game seemed then tame and uninteresting, and thoroughly wanting in that excitement of which I had so often read. There were the cries of *croupier* and *tailleur*, and the faint click and chink of franc and five-franc pieces as they were raked together; but there was no fierce aspect, no knit brows, or sweat-bedewed forehead; all was calm and gentlemanly; and I was wondering how long it would be ere my companions were ready to go, when our new friend took a five-franc piece out of his pocket, staked it, and saw it melt away. Another shared its fate, and another, and another.

"Always my luck!" he said, coolly, as he turned to me. "Lost a louis; that's as far as I shall go. Ah! the disease has proved infectious; I see your friend has taken it."

I turned, with surprise, at his words; for I had not missed my old schoolfellow, Rivers—a quiet, steady, thoughtful man, whom I should have thought the last to have staked a shilling at a game of chance; but, sure enough, there he was, placing his money first on one color, then on the other; and as I drew near to his elbow, it seemed always changing at the right time; for he invariably won.

If I had before found the proceedings tame, they were now most exciting; the game seemed entirely different since my friend had commenced playing, and I watched each stake, and listened to each cry of "Rouge," or "Noir," with an eagerness that I could only have pitied in another.

It almost seemed as though my friend's success had been the signal for an increasing thirst for the game, for the stakes gradually grew higher; gold began to make its appearance, bright and yellow, among the silver; men who had been smoking, drinking and chatting about the room drew, as I had done, nearer to the table, to watch the proceedings; the murmur of conversation ceased, and play seemed now fully the order of the night.

We had been in the gambling house now quite an hour and a half, when, after impatiently hinting several times that it was quite time to be gone, our friend, who had brought us there, drew Rivers from the table, saying, "You have won enough now—take my advice and come away;" but Rivers only shook him off, with a half laugh, and returned to the table, after hastily swallowing a glass of champagne.

Meanwhile, our guide to the mysteries of Paris turned to me.

"You had better bring him away now," he said; "perhaps you have more influence over him. I don't consider this the safest of places."

Feeling uneasy, I turned to Rivers, and whispered to him that it was time to go, but only to get for an answer an impatient shrug.

Our friend stayed some little time longer, and then, unperceived by me, he left the room, for the feeling of interest in my friend Rivers' play had now grown most intense, since he was still winning, and it was as much as I could do to keep from placing a small stake upon the table myself; for several times over I had seen him place money in his pocket, and he had, besides, a goodly heap on the table before him.

At last I grew as deeply intent upon the game as was Rivers himself, and watched each venture and its result with an excitement only to be explained by the engrossing nature of the play.

For quite an hour my friend went on winning, men ceasing their own ventures to watch those of their more fortunate competitors; and now it was that I could see greed, avarice, cunning, a host of evil passions, flashing from the eyes around, as Rivers' heap of money grew larger and larger.

The tide of Rivers' success turned at last, and as I watched him I saw his brow knit tighter and tighter, as with inconceivable rapidity his pile of money melted away, almost without a single renovating *coup*. Then first one pocket was applied to and then another, till, with a laugh full of disappointment and annoyance, he turned from the table, walked up to the buffet, and tossed down a tumbler of wine.

It required almost an effort to tear myself away from the table, where there was an excited buzz as of hungry flies for a few minutes, and then the gaming recommenced; but I followed Rivers to the buffet, where he was thoughtfully standing.

"Ought to have left off sooner, eh?" he said; "or else not have begun," he muttered. "But where are you going?"

"Only back to the table for a little while," I said.

"No, no; let's be off now. I'm sick of this!"

"I stayed all this while for your pleasure," I replied; "I think you might stay a little while for mine."

"I can't stand it," said Rivers; "and I am cleaned out."

"What?" I exclaimed. "You have not lost any of your own money?"

"Every franc," he said, bitterly; "and so will you, if you go near that cursed table."

I hesitated for a few moments, but the temptation was too strong; and probably seeing that hesitation, a waiter approached and offered me some wine. I could keep back no longer; the low talking at the table seemed like whispers calling me to go and sweep up a glittering pile of money. Mammon himself summoned me to his worship, and feeling certain that I saw failings in my companion's method of play, I walked up to the table, threw down a five-franc piece and saw it raked away.

I threw another upon the cloth, and that also was swept away.

In a sort of intoxication, brought on by the excitement, I staked two pieces this time, and they also disappeared. Half a napoleon shared their fate; then a napoleon; when Rivers caught me by the arm, it being his turn now to play the part of mentor and to whisper me to come away.

"Monsieur can play for himself, Sir. Why do you interfere?" said a swarthy individual with a short, black beard, and very close cut hair.

"I'll come soon," I said, angrily. "I can do no worse than you have done."

Rivers shrugged his shoulders, and turned away to take another glass of champagne from a waiter, when the fierce-looking Frenchman whispered to me, "Play high, monsieur; you are more likely to have *la bonheur*. The fickle goddess likes not humble offerings."

Turning impatiently from my would-be counsellor, whom I set down as belonging to the proprietary, I again threw down a napoleon, and lost. Another—another—another. In five minutes I had come down to my last coin, and I stood for a few moments thoughtful and pondering. Should I let that go with the others or not? Why should I refrain? I asked myself bitterly; my folly could be no greater; and, almost passionately, I threw it down, half turning, at the same time, to leave the table, and hurry from the house.

"Won, by Jove!" a voice whispered at my ear; and I was once more in funds to carry on the warfare or to leave, whichever I liked. I was about to pursue the latter course, when a half-contemptuous glance from the Frenchman's eye turned me back, and I staked again and again; doubled my stake, and won again; again doubled, and won; so that, in the course of a few minutes, I had piled up a goodly heap of five-franc pieces before me.

"Give this gentleman some wine," the Frenchman said, in a low tone, to a waiter, and a glass was handed to me, but, impatiently motioning the man aside, I plunged, as it were, into the overpowering excitement of the play, winning constantly, and with a feeling as of some wild fever thrilling through my veins.

Twice over I believe that Rivers eagerly begged of me to leave, but I refused, and played on, although at the time there was a strange desire upon me to leave off and to carry away my ill-gotten gains. Every stake I laid down was successful, and in a short time I found that the greater part of the occupants of the room were now watching my success, with as much eagerness as they had previously gazed upon my companion.

Once I stopped as if to take breath, and in the brief moments which ensued I seemed to look upon the probable result—the glittering heap gradually melting away, and taking with it my last shilling; and yet I could not restrain myself, but played on again, still winning, with an insensate thirst for more of the wild excitement ever growing upon me.

Still I won; till, trembling for my gains, I began to thrust the coins into different pockets, lessening the heap as much as I could, before staking the largest sum that had yet been upon the table that evening.

I placed it upon the red, and it seemed as if the result would never be known. In effect, there was quite a pause, and then came the announcement, "*Rouge gagne!*" in calm, impressive tones; and again I swept up the money, before a score of covetous lookers-on.

"But this once!" I muttered to myself, preparing to stake the whole of my last gains; when, in a quiet manner, as if there were nothing at all in the announcement, the proprietor informed the company that the play was at an end for that evening.

"Monsieur has broken the bank," said a soft voice at my ear; and, turning, there stood the swarthy Frenchman."

II.

I started from this man as if I had been stung; and, hastily gathering up my treasure—so much that my pockets could hardly hold it—I turned my attention towards leaving the place, already half emptied of its occupants. But my eyes first sought for Rivers, who, to my great surprise, I saw lolling back upon a *fau teuil*, evidently half asleep.

"Monsieur, your friend is tired," said the Frenchman, who seemed determined to force upon me his society. "The *salle* has been hot, and disappointment wearied his brain. Monsieur would do well to rest too."

"In my country, Sir," I said, turning upon him sharply, and not, I am afraid, speaking in very pure French, "we only take advice from our friends."

"*Précisément*," he said, with a smile, and a shrug of his shoulders; "it is as a friend I offer you my advice."

He pushed his face close to mine, as he spoke now in a whisper.

"The hour is late; the streets are unsafe. Twenty men, desperate with their losses, have seen you win—win, *ma foi*, as I never saw player win before. It would be a temptation—throwing temptation in their way—putting bad ideas in men's minds, when they would otherwise go quietly home. Is this just, Monsieur? Are mine the words of friend or enemy? Take my advice, if it seem a friend's, and stay here; if it seem an enemy's, rouse your comrade, and go in peace."

He tapped my breast with his fingers, which came in contact with the napoleon's in my pocket, and smiled meaningly, but with a leer in his eyes which troubled me, and made me turn uneasily to look at Rivers.

Crossing to him, I shook his arm, but only obtained a few unintelligible mutterings, though I earnestly besought him to wake up. His arm dropped nerveless to his side, his head sank lower upon his bosom, and breathing stertorously the while, he seemed to be plunged in a deep, heavy sleep, from which there was no awakening him.

What could I do? What did it mean—Rivers being so fast asleep? Had he been plied with wine? or was it possible that he could have been drugged?

I half laughed at what seemed to be the absurdity of the thought, full of romance as it appeared; but the next moment a cold chill ran though me as I recalled the words of our friend who had brought us there, "I don't consider this the safest of places!"

What should I do—run all risks and go, or run all risks and stay? The danger seemed equal on either hand; while how could I go and leave my companion in the hands of these people? I cursed the folly that had made me stay—that had brought me to such a place; for what, after all, were my winnings as compared with life? How could I tell what would be my fate before morning, unarmed, in a strange house, in a strange city, and surrounded by people who knew me to be in possession of a heavy sum of money? It was impossible to help a shudder coursing through my veins as I recalled the Frenchman's sinister words regarding temptation. What if it tempted him?—the man of whom I felt an instinctive dread, and one evidently connected in some way with the establishment, for while the others had gone he still lingered behind.

"Would Monsieur like a bed here?" said the croupier, smiling as he advanced, bowing and rubbing his hands.

"Yes," said the swarthy Frenchman, smiling in reply; "Monsieur thinks it unsafe to pass through the streets by night with so large a sum; and of course Monsieur would not like to leave it till morning in our care. Ah! no; Monsieur will stay all night, as will his friend. Is it not so?"

I hesitated for a moment, and then my decision was taken. I would stay; for I should be as safe, I thought, in a room to myself, as being dogged through the dark streets, of whose course I was almost ignorant. And besides, I was young and strong, and could remain on my guard for the rest of the night. It would not be so very long now till morning.

"Yes," I said, with an effort, for my mouth felt hot and dry, and a lump seemed to rise in my throat; "get me a room ready, and help my friend to it."

"But we have no double rooms, Monsieur," said the swarthy Frenchman; "your friend shall have a room to himself, and he will be well by morning; he would take rather too much champagne. But it is light, and will soon pass off. Here, Jean, Francois, assist this gentleman to the blue room; give Monsieur, here, the yellow chamber. But Monsieur will not retire yet? He would like a slight refreshment; is it not so?"

I made no opposition to our being separated, for I could not, after all, think that anything wrong would befall Rivers, penniless and without jewelry as he was; but I steadily refused to partake of any repast, dreading that I might be inveigled into taking something more potent than wine—such a draught, in fact, as I felt sure must have been given to my friend; and asking for a chamber candlestick, I myself superintended the removal of Rivers to a bedchamber before seeking my own; one far up, upon the fourth floor.

The swarthy Frenchman, who now made no scruple about letting it be seen that he was about to pass the night there himself, bade me farewell in the most impressive manner, applauding, in a whisper, my resolve, which he declared to be "*bien sage*," and then I closed my door, and stood, candle in hand and with beating heart, alone.

I could hear the heavy throb, throb of my heart as it seemed to force the blood through my veins with a power that made them thrill; and it was in vain that I told myself that it was from the ascent. Such flattering unction could not be received, and I was fain to confess that, trembling, anxious—nay, in deadly fear—I was wondering whether I should see the morning light.

How I cursed my weakness again and again for coming, and then for stooping to the indulgence of a weak, mad, insatiate passion! Why, after all, had I stayed? Rivers would have been quite as safe without me.

But that was no time for childish murmuring against my folly. I was in a sore strait, if my fancy had not been magnifying the danger; and, rousing myself to the emergency, I proceeded to examine the room before securing the door.

The task was soon performed. I had but to look under the bed, and my examination was nearly at an end. No cupboards—no place where an enemy could lie concealed—no second means of egress.

I went to the window and threw it open to look down upon a long, dark, deserted street at an immense distance below me; and I shuddered as I thought of the consequence of a fall. There were the usual Venetian shutters on either side, fastened back, and a light appeared here and there in some of the houses opposite, while above my head the stars peered down from the soft Summer night's sky.

Leaving the window partly open to admit the cool, gentle breeze, I now turned my attention to the door, to find that there was a lock, but no key. There was, however, a large bolt at the top of the door, which I slipped easily into its staple; and then, as quickly as I could, moving it only a few inches at a time, I contrived to place the head of the bed against the door, and then sat down, panting, to think.

I wanted to take out the money and to tie it all up together—silver, gold and *billets de banque*—in my handkerchief, so that if the worst came to the worst I might throw it from the window; for I was determined that it should not go to those who I felt sure intended to attack me. No; they should not have it, I thought, for I would threw it through the open window. But, no; I dared not take it from my pockets; the clinking would, perhaps, be heard, and, if my fears were baseless, would, after all, excite the cupidity of some one in the house.

Of course I did not undress, but sat for a long while debating as to whether I should put out my candle—a point decided by the short piece burning out, so that soon I sat upon the edge of the bed, in utter darkness, listening attentively to every sound, and seeing, in imagination, the swarthy Frenchman, stiletto armed, slowly ascending the stairs.

I had no difficulty in keeping awake, for my nerves were strained to their greatest tension with the excitement, and a cold damp collected upon my forehead and in the palms of my hands, as at last, after several false alarms, I heard a faint breathing noise apparently just outside the door.

Rising softly and with my heart beating almost to suffocation, I stole to the window, and stood once more listening, as there came a faint, gliding, grating noise; and though I could see nothing, I felt that one of the panels of the door was so contrived that it would slide back, and I seemed to be gazing the next moment upon a hand thrust through, to be laid upon the bolt.

The darkness was intense, but I was, I felt, right; for there came the grating of the iron, and the bolt was softly shot back from the staple, and the door pressed inward against the bedstead.

What could I do? That I should be murdered if I stayed there unarmed, I felt assured; and even if I could elude my assailants in the dark, it would only be for a few minutes, for I must be hunted down at last. There was no escape, I told myself; and as the bedstead creaked with the pressure against it, I knew that it must in a few minutes at most give way sufficiently for a man to pass in, and then would come the struggle for life.

A suffocating groan forced itself from my breast, and a great trembling seized upon me; but even then I did not think to offer the money as ransom for my liberty; but hurried from one end of the room to the other, in search of a way of escape. Then I stopped short, for there was a whispering outside, and a thought had occurred to me. Could I escape by the window?

Four stories high, and the cruel stones beneath!

But the bed clothes—could I knot them together, and slide down?

A moment's reflection told me that the idea was madness; and I leaned out, to listen if there was any one below to whom I might appeal for help; but all was still and my tongue seemed to refuse its office. Almost mad with fear, I climbed out on the window sill, and looked upward.

I was on the top floor, but the parapet was above my reach, unless—yes—the Venetian shutters—each a very ladder—every thin bar a step to climb to safety, if——

Yes—if they would bear my weight.

I shuddered as at that moment I seemed to see the shutter torn from its hinges, and with me clinging to it, falling—falling with a fearful crash to the pavement beneath, and men gathering round to gaze upon the sickening spectacle.

But it was my only chance for safety; and upon the roof I might travel on and on, and elude my pursuers, if they could reach my refuge by any other way; for I felt assured that they would not attempt it by my route. But would the shutter bear this weight?

I tried one with my left hand, and it shook ominously. I stepped quickly to the other and tried it. Firmer, certainly; but what a frail road to safety! Would it not be better to stop and encounter my enemies, who were now in the room?

It seemed the lesser evil to trust to my activity to reach the roof; and softly placing one foot upon the wood work I reached the top of the shutter, and drew myself up from the window sill, just as a man leaned out and uttered an exclamation of horror. But I could not look down at him, nor heed his warning cry to descend, for all my weight was now upon the shutter, supported by its hinges and the holder which kept it back against the stone wall. I felt it giving way beneath me; but taking another step I threw up one hand, as with a spasmodic effort I drew up my body in what I knew to be my last struggle for life; and that hand rested upon the parapet; the next instant my other hand was by its side; my feet aided me again for an instant, and then, with a sharp crack, the shutter gave way, hung to my feet for a few moments, when, as I kicked them free and clung there, I heard it fall, after what seemed a lifetime of horror, upon the pavement below.

The effect of that crash below was almost sufficient to make me relax my hold, so strangely did it jar upon my nerves; but my fingers seemed to grow, as it were, into the stone, and I hung at the full stretch of my muscles, motionless, for a few moments, when, forcing myself by pure mental effort to think of my duty to fight to the last, I began to draw myself up, rising slowly till my chin was upon the parapet edge, but with the weight of the money seeming to drag me down; then one hand was reached forward to get a better hold, the other followed, and I hardly knew how, but in a battle of mind, muscle and weight, I struggled up, my feet just lending a slight aid as they found a crevice between the stone courses, and then I was lying panting in the gutter, feeling that I had used every atom of vital power in the efforts of those few minutes.

Fortunately for me, there could have been no means of exit by trap or door on to the roof; and after lying where I was for a few minutes, I crawled along for some distance, going foot by foot cautiously, for fear of falling; and then, once more completely exhausted, I lay, so that I should have been at the mercy of a child.

Daylight found me by an unfastened trap, through which I dare not descend; but I sat by it till the noise from the street told that Paris was wakening into life once more, when, to my great relief, I was able to attract the notice of a woman servant, who, terribly frightened at first, was pacified by a napoleon, and consented to lead me down stairs to the front door; but not without fear and trembling, in spite of my assurances that I was no burglar.

A *fiacre* bore me to my hotel; and upon reaching my room, to my great surprise, I was followed there by Rivers, pale and ill, and confused of intellect. He had found himself, he told me, on the Pont Neuf, and had been wandering about for hours till the hotel had been opened. As to how he came there, all was blank; his last recollection was seeing me at the table in the gambling-house, and then his going and drinking at the buffet from a glass handed to him by the obsequious Frenchman.

I was too ill to relate my own adventure, and the next morning, when somewhat better, I was seated with my friend at breakfast, he told me that his head was still confused, as if from some opiate; while in the course of conversation it came out that our guide to Paris life had left by the early train that morning.

And now what were we to do? To place our case in the hands of the police, or to make our way hence to London the richer by nearly two thousand pounds? For my part I felt nervous and unsafe; and finding my friend willing, after packing my spoil in a little valise, fearing to place it in the hands of a banker, though almost afraid of the money itself, we started for the railway station, glad to be on the way homeward.

There was a little crowding during the getting of tickets, and for a moment I, my friend and our luggage were separated. When we met again the valise was gone.

Once more there arose the question, should we refer our case to the police, or hurry home?

Perhaps we were wise, perhaps foolish. Judge you who read. We felt strange, unnerved, and that even our lives were unsafe, and we gladly drew breath once more at home, both feeling that with such unscrupulous and watchful enemies on the *qui vive* our best plan was to be content and thankful for a narrow escape.

LORD MACAULAY AS A BOY.—The following anecdote of Lord MACAULAY is taken from a letter written by a Scotch schoolboy during his vacation to his father in Edinburg, dated "Clapham, Sept. 20, 1810." After describing his journey from the house of his tutor, in Norfolk, and his arrival at Clapham he goes on: "Mrs. MACAULAY has got the finest family of children I ever saw. The eldest of them, a boy of about ten, came in at tea time and shook hands with me. A little after GEORGE (my companion from London) told him I was a Scotchman. He immediately got up, seized my hand and shook it most heartily. Then a keen dispute arose between him and his sisters about Scotland and England. He insisted that he was a Scotchman, and should henceforth be called Tam instead of TOM. He called one of his sisters Jean, instead of JANE, and a younger brother Jock, which put them both quite furious. It was good fun how fiercely they fought." The writer of this used often to speak of MACAULAY as the very cleverest boy he ever met, with one exception, the late JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART. Both these boys were incessant readers.—*Leisure Hour.*

THE KING AND THE PEOPLE.—One idiotic habit of the people is to attribute to the King what they do themselves. They fight. Whose the glory? The King's. They pay. Who is magnificent? The King. And the people love him for being so rich. The King receives a crown from the poor, and returns the poor a farthing. How generous he is! The colossus on the pedestal contemplates the pigmy bearing the load. How great is this myrmidon! he is on my back. A dwarf has an excellent way of being taller than a giant; it is to perch himself on his shoulders. But that the giant should allow it, that is the odd thing—and that he should admire the height of the dwarf, there is the folly. What simplicity in the human race! The equestrian statue, reserved for the Kings alone, is an excellent figure of royalty; the horse is the people. Only that the horse is slowly transfigured. It begins by being an ass; it ends by being a lion. Then it throws its rider, and you have 1642 in England and 1789 in France; and sometimes it devours him, and you have in England 1649, and in France 1793. That the lion should return to the donkey is antonishing; but it is so. This was occurring in England. It had resumed the pack saddle of the royal idolatry. Queen ANNE, as we have just observed, was popular. What did she do to be so? Nothing. Nothing! that is all that is asked of the Sovereign of England. He receives for that nothing £1,250,000 a year.—"*By Order of the King,*" *by Victor Hugo.*

UMBRELLAS IN THE PERFECT CITY.—A funny thing happened as we left the play. A sudden April shower had sprung up, and so we found the porches and passage-ways lined with close-stacked umbrellas; they looked like muskets in an armory. Every gentleman took one, and those of the ladies who needed. ANGELIDES handed one to me. It seems that the city owns and provides the umbrellas. When I came to the inn, I put mine in the hall, and that was the last I shall see of it. But I have inquired, and it seems that, as soon as the rain is over, the agent for this district will come round in a wagon and collect them. If it rain any day when I am here, a waiter from the inn will run and fetch me one. I shall carry it till the rain is over, and then leave it anywhere I choose. The agent for that district will pick it up, and place it in the umbrella stand for the nomos. In case of a sudden shower, as this to-night, it is, of course, their business to supply churches or theatres.

I have noticed another good thing about umbrellas. A man in front of me that day it rained had a letter to post at a box which was on a street lamp. If he had had to hold his umbrella with one hand,—to open the box with another, and to drop in a letter with a third, it would have been awkward, for he had but two hands. So they had made the cover of the box with a ring handle,—he opened it with his umbrella-hand, catching the ring with the hook of the umbrella,—and posted his letter with his other hand.—[*From Edward Everett Hale's "My Visit to Sybaris."*

OUR FRIENDS' FRIENDS.

From the Argosy.

It is a curious fact, but it is a fact, that, as a general rule, there are few people so disagreeable to us as our friend's friends. The merest stranger has a better chance of exciting a kindly interest in our breasts than the most valued friend of our dearest friend. We hardly acknowledge this to ourselves; still less would we permit our feelings to be known to the world. When some one who has been praised beforehand is introduced by a friend we answer, "Any friend of yours is welcome;" "I am delighted to make the acquaintance of one of whom I have heard so much;" or some polite phrase of this kind; but while we give utterance to the conventionalism, we are conscious of a latent prejudice against the stranger.

To this secret jealousy between friends, the author of *Realmah*, in a passing allusion to the subject, gives the name of claimative an addition to the language for which we are much indebted to him. It is felt more or less by the majority of mankind, but in some sensitive, diffident natures, it is intensified to a painful degree. Men of a poetic temperament are more apt to suffer from this unhappy disposition than their more prosaic neighbors. Now claimative people are over refined and sensative; they are nor only keenly alive to all intentional slights, but they imagine insults that are never meant, and not unfrequently suppose that they themselves have given offence when such is not the case; taxing themselves with some trifling omission, which probably nobody noticed but themselves.

Any one who possesses a claimtive friend knows that he is not the pleasantest sort of acquaintance one could have, but for the sake of his good and noble qualities we beat with his crotchets. When you invite him to your house, he notes whether his reception is as cordial as usual, and whether you pay more attention to other guests. If he hears that you have confided in, or consulted any other friend, he feels hurt that he had not been first acquainted with the matter. If he passes you in a public assembly while you are conversing with any one, he thinks you saluted him coldly. If he sees you intimate with other people, he comes to the conclusion that these "new friends" must necessarily supersede him in your esteem. If you are dull or out of spirits in his company, he thinks you are vexed with him, and silence he interprets as sulkiness.

Your claimative friend is an exemplary correspondent, while you perhaps are not; and if, when from home for any length of time, you do not transmit an account of yourself to him regularly, he feels deeply wounded, and tells you reproachfully that the pursuit of money, ambition or pleasure would never induce him to forget an early friend. If he meets with any reverse of fortune, he takes it for granted that his friends intend to drop his acquaintance; he carefully avoids meeting you, and, if it happens accidentally, he crosses to the other side of the street, and won't look in your direction till you catch him by the arm. These are the unpleasantnesses appertaining to a claimative friend; but they are outbalanced by his sterling qualities—a high sense of honor, a scrupulous conscientiousness, generosity, sincerity and a tender-heartedness almost womanly—that secures for him the forbearance which is extended towards the weaker sex, not because he is weak, but because it is the affectionateness of his nature which makes him so exacting.

These finely strung natures suffer; they sometimes weary us with their complaints, but they do not cry out half so often as they are hurt; and they do not feel the less keenly because their wounds are often self-inflicted. But while we compassionate, we cannot but condemn a habit of mind so destructive to the happiness of its owner. Instead of recognizing it as a fault of character, and trying to check his jealous tendencies, the claimative man plumes himself on his proud reserve and his quickness to take offence. The stag would not barter his beauty, his grace, his fleetness, for the thick impenetrable skin of the rhinoceros, which no weapon can wound; so he hugs and cherishes his delicate sensibility till it grows into a grave fault. Underneath his bashful reserve there is a latent vanity, a consciousness of unrecognized merit, mingling with a want of confidence in his own power of commanding respect. It is not modesty but pride which keeps him from putting himself forward and claiming his proper position. If you do not recognize his worth, it is not for him to make it known to you; he will not condescend to compete with rivals whom he holds in contempt; if you could think him capable of such and such, it would be hardly worth his while to explain the matter; if you could have so misinterpreted his actions, how could he ever hope to be properly understood by you? And so he wraps his soul in such a mantle of reserve that his friends

> "Believe him changed in heart and tone,
> And leave him, while it burns as true,
> To live alone! To live alone!"

He believes himself to be "misunderstood" by everybody; and so he is to a certain extent; but it is chiefly the fault of his own reticence; and moreover, he misunderstands others quite as often as they do him.

In reality, the claimative character only experiences in an exaggerated degree a feeling common to all mankind. It is, doubtless, a proof of the innate selfishness of the human heart, that we do not like any one to occupy so high a place in our friends' esteem or affection as we do. Jealousy is a species of selfishness which, though not so gross as other phases of the disorder, is more insidious, because it cloaks itself under the name of love. Even in its mildest form it ought to be guarded against. We ought to try to like our friends' friends for their sakes, and take it for granted that they know who know them longest are best able to estimate their worth. It would contribute very much to kind feeling, if we could extend to social intercourse some of the toleration which we are beginning to experience in politics and religion, and endeavor in all the relations of life to regard our friends' friends as ours also.

THE ENGLISH SPORTING PARSON.—On hunting days, if turned 50, he affects the cross-barred linen neckerchief, that gentlemanly but apoplectic-looking bandage which was the appropriate bequest to his subjects of the first gentleman in Europe. He wears with this a broad-skirted gray coat, and sometimes, but not always, brown tops. He is not, generally speaking, a very hard rider; but he knows the country, and mostly has a clever old horse, who contrives to bring him into a good place at the end. After dinner, you don't, as a rule, find him a man of varied conversation or extensive reading. But he is very likely to show a good vein of humor, and is almost sure to be a man on whose common sense you may rely. It has, indeed, never been observed yet to what an extent field sports tend to develop common sense. Yet it is rare to find a man who is a good sportsman in whom this valuable quality is wanting. Such a clergyman, accordingly, is very often useful in his parish, though seldom coming under the designation of an active or zealous parish priest. He contents himself with the usual routine. His sermons like his port, are sound and soporific; and he is very popular in his village, where his *bonhomme* and real kindness make him a favorite with man, woman, and child. In politics, of course, he is a Conservative, desiring no change for himself, and unable to believe, therefore, that it can do good to anybody else. Resigned about Dissenters, regarding them as a species of "foot people" whom it is difficult to shake off in the manufacturing districts or the neighborhood of a large town; charitable and indulgent to all alike, and desiring always, if he have any professional ambition at all, to be called "moderate;" he regards himself as a country gentleman by nature, and a clergyman by position; and thinks that if a parson doesn't hunt, it can only be for one of three reasons—either because he can't afford it, which is a good reason; or because he can't ride, which is a bad reason, as casting doubts on his gentility; or, worse than all, because he has "extreme views," which endanger the peace of the neighborhood. He has a vague idea that the church and the gentry and the hounds are all linked together somehow in one great mysterious system, which, if we accept the argument from design, was clearly contemplated by Providence.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

A NEW PORTRAIT OF MAHOMET.—In a very remarkable article on "Islam," in the new number of the *Quarterly Review*, the writer thus sketches Mahomet, his sources of information being the Traditions: "He was of middle height, rather thin, but broad of shoulders, wide of chest, strong of bone and muscle. His head was massive, strongly developed. Dark hair—slightly curled—flowed in a dense mass down almost to his shoulders. Even in advanced age it was sprinkled by only about twenty gray hairs, produced by the agonies of his 'revelations.' His face was oval-shaped, slightly tawny of color. Fine, long, arched eyebrows were divided by a vein which throbbed visibly in moments of passion. Great black restless eyes shone out from under long heavy eyelashes. His nose was large, slightly aquiline. His teeth, upon which he bestowed great care, were well set, dazzling white. A full beard framed his manly face. His skin was clear and soft, his complexion 'red and white,' his hands were as 'silk and satin'—even as those of a woman. His step was quick and elastic, yet firm, and as that of one 'who steps from a high to a low place.' In turning his face he would also turn his full body. His whole gait and presence were dignified and imposing. His countenance was mild and pensive. His laugh was rarely more than a smile. 'Oh, my little son!' reads one tradition, 'hadst thou seen him thou wouldst have said thou hadst seen a sun rising.' 'I,' says another witness, 'saw him in a moonlight night, and sometimes I looked at his beauty and sometimes at the moon, and his dress was striped with red, and he was brighter and more beautiful to me than the moon.' In his habits he was extremely simple, though he bestowed great care on his person. His eating and drinking, his dress and his furniture, retained, even when he had reached the fullness of power, their almost primitive nature. He made a point of giving away all 'superfluities.' The only luxuries he indulged in were, besides arms, which he highly prized, certain yellow boots, a present from the Negus of Abyssinia. Perfumes, however, he loved passionately, being most sensitive of smell. Strong drinks he abhorred. His constitution was extremely delicate. He was nervously afraid of bodily pain, he would sob and roar under it. Eminently unpractical in all common things of life, he was gifted with mighty powers of imagination, elevation of mind, delicacy and refinement of feeling. 'He is more modest than a virgin behind her curtain,' was said of him. He was most indulgent to his inferiors, and would never allow his awkward little page to be scolded, whatever he did. Ten years, said Anas, his servant, was I about the prophet, and he never said so much as 'Uff' to me. He was very affectionate toward his family. One of his boys died on his breast in the smoky house of the nurse, a blacksmith's wife. He was very fond of children. He would stop them in the streets and pat their little cheeks. He never struck any one in his life. The worst expression he ever made use of in conversation was. 'What has come to him? May his forehead be darkened with mud!' When asked to curse some one he replied: 'I have not been sent to curse, but to be a mercy to mankind.' 'He visited the sick, followed any bier he met, accepted the invitation of a slave to dinner, mended his own clothes, milked his goats, and waited upon himself,' relates summarily another tradition. He never first withdrew his hand out of another man's palm, and turned not before the other had turned. His hand, we read elsewhere—and traditions like these give a good index of what the Arabs expected their prophet to be—was the most generous, his breast the most courageous, his tongue the most truthful; he was the most faithful protector of those he protected, the sweetest and most agreeable in conversation; those who saw him were suddenly filled with reverence, those who came near him loved him; they who described him would say, 'I have never seen his like either before or after.' He was of great taciturnity, and when he spoke it was with emphasis and deliberation, and no one could ever forget what he said. He was, however, very nervous and restless withal, often low-spirited, downcast as to heart and eyes. Yet he would at times suddenly break through those broodings, become gay, talkative, jocular, chiefly among his own. He would then delight in telling amusing little stories, fairy tales and the like. He would romp with the children and play with their toys—as, after his first wife's death, he was wont to play with the dolls his new baby wife had brought into his house."

TRADE SIGNS ABROAD.—We must go abroad if we wish to see the old sign in its glory. Countries that have not moved forward as fast as we have keep to their old customs. Even in Paris many trades and professions still make their whereabouts known by signs. Who has not been amused by the midwives' signs in that city, which represents the nurse in the lying-in chamber taking, with a triumphant air, the newborn babe to the equally triumphant-looking father. In Holland there is a perfect harvest of quaint signs still remaining; but for the truly picturesque signs we must go to the Tyrol. The hostels there are invariably decorated with some picture of a saint, but the favorite sign is generally a gigantic St. Christopher, painted, or rather frescoed, on the wall. After a long ride in this mountainous country there is something charmingly pleasant in coming suddenly upon a solitary inn and seeing the saint, perhaps 30 feet high, bearing the infant Christ upon his shoulder, while he is fording a river. St. Christopher is the patron saint of the poor man, hence the reason for his picture as a sign. St. George slaying the dragon is another common sign in that country, and often, in addition to these signs, there will be pictures of the Virgin, or of Christ bearing his cross. The innkeeper in these valleys is by no means such a coarse specimen of humanity as we often meet with in country places in England; he evidently is a lover of art, for we often see in the most remote villages excellent copies of well-known pictures by the old masters, which they have adopted as their signs. In Styria signs are used for a purpose which is anything but assuring to the nervous traveler. Journeying along one of the steep defiles in this country a few years ago with a very timid lady, our attention was drawn to a custom they have in this superstitious country of marking the site of every accident by flood or mountain path, with a picture depicting the nature of the casualty. Here, where the road overhangs the river, a lady will be seen precipitated into the flood; at the next sharp turn, a carriage will be seen overturned, with gashed travelers writhing beneath, or an astounding avalanche will be shown swallowing up the Eilwagen and all its passengers. Near the picture will generally be seen a box, in which you are requested to place a contribution, in order that the priest may say a mass for the repose of their souls. We suppose that the priests are the artists of these gentle reminders of our mortality, and use them as advertisements to draw alms.—*Once a Week.*

LAME GENIUSES.—In the Stowe-Byron controversy, reference has repeatedly been made to that deformity of the poet to which he was so nervously sensitive—his club-foot, or rather feet. When Mr. TRELAWNEY uncovered the corpse of BYRON, at Missolonghi, he saw that "both his feet were clubbed and withered to the knee; the form and face of an Apollo, with the feet and legs of a sylvan satyr," ("Recollections.") From a note in MOORE'S "Life," it seems that BYRON, when at Harrow, at the speech-making, spoke as *Latinio*, and would have spoken as *Drances*, but feared the taunt, *pedibusque fugacibus*, would derive point from his lameness. This little lame boy was already a poet; and, it is a curious coincidence that his great contemporary, SCOTT—who, when BYRON was at Harrow, was then about thirty years of age, and was establishing his fame as the author of the *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*—was also lame; and, when a little lame boy, he, too, had scribbled verse, and, at Sandy-Knowe and Kelso, had found a recompense in PERCY'S *Reliques* for those youthful sports from which he was denied by his infirmity from participating. The poet HOME pitied the child "with the withered limb," which, he thought, doomed him "to a life of inertness and mortification." Yet, SCOTT grew up to be a stout and sturdy walker; and BYRON'S powers as a swimmer were almost unsurpassed, although "one day, after a bathe, he held out his right leg to Mr. TRELAWNEY, saying, 'I hope this accursed limb will be knocked off in the war.'" SCOTT would seem to have accepted his bodily infirmity with resignation, BYRON with impatience; although both these lame poets and brilliant contemporaries could use their feet, either on the land or in the water, with such effective power. In the year before the lame poet, SCOTT, was born, there died another lame poet, MARK AKENSIDE, the author of *The Pleasures of Imagination*, who was as acutely sensitive as BYRON himself to his own lameness, though from a very different cause to that which troubled the spirit of the well-born lord. For AKENSIDE was the son of a butcher at Newcastle-on-Tyne; and, when he was a child, his father's cleaver fell upon his foot and lamed him for life. AKENSIDE, therefore, blushed with false pride, regarding his lameness as a perpetual reminder of his lowly birth. Perhaps the most remarkable case of lameness on record, is that of Archbishop LAUD, who tells us, in his diary, that he was lamed in one leg "by the biting of bugs." Medical knowledge has made rapid strides since the not very distant day when the eminent surgeon, CHESELDEN, said that he knew of no way to cure a club-foot, and, since the year 1840, when the Orthopœdic Hospital was founded, such a deformity as that from which Lord BYRON suffered, has been, in numerous cases, removed, and in many more instances alleviated. Mechanical inventions have also been wondrously advanced; and, thanks to the aid afforded by one of these ingenious devices, Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI was enabled to conceal her lameness and to appear for the first time, (in 1862,) at the Academy of Music, New York, in the character of *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula." When SAMUEL FOOTE was lamed by a broken leg, he received, in compensation, the patent of "the little theatre" in the Haymarket.—*Once a Week.*

THE BAZAR OF ISTAMBOUL.

I am about to enter—bearing my reader with me—into the bazar of Istamboul; that is, into one of the grandest exhibitions of dissolving views, panoramas, dioramas, poses plastiques, fantoccini, marionettes, tableaux vivants, which are presented for the amusement and instruction of an intelligent public. I am standing at the foot of the Bridge of the Sultana Valideh—the bridge which leads from Pera to Istamboul; and on a wooden stand on my left there are three Pierrots, as it seems to me, playing their parts of fuglemen to the show. If the chances of your fate have taken you much into out-of-the-way parts of the Continent, if your tastes have led you always to frequent fairs and kirmesses, traveling circuses, peep-shows, and wild beast caravans, whenever the opportunity was open to you, you cannot fail to know Pierrot proper—Pierrot with the long, straight, white dress descending to his heels; with the chalk-besmeared, pale, mask-like face; with the smooth, shining hair, the great ochre-stained eyes, and the long, supple wand. It is in front of roadside booths, on the scaffold platforms through which you enter to the shrines of magic, marvel, and mystery that Pierrot is most at home; and to the *habitué* of itinerent entertainments, where all the wonders of the world are exhibited, no show seems of much account unless you are invited, prayed, bidden, flattered, compelled to enter it by the gestures of the mute white-clad Pierrot. My three Pierrots are the money-takers at the bridge, and opposite to them is a guard of soldiers, who, to keep up the pantomimic character of the scene, make a charge at any wayfarer who attempts to sneak through without paying toll, and bring him back in triumph to the grave, silent, white figures at the receipt of custom. Five paras—that is about one farthing—is the price of your ticket of admission; and the net proceeds are devoted to the relief of the poor. Somehow the costs and outgoings of the bridge eat up the receipts; but this also is not out of accordance with what I have heard of benefit performances in other lands. Past the toll bar, the rough plankway mounts steeply up to carry you across, under which the river steamers pass to and fro; and then, when you reach the summit, the curtain rises on the first act of the entertainment. The scenery is finer, surely, than any which TELBIN ever painted. A gorgeous sunlight overhead, making the houses white, the waters blue, the shadows black, with a depth and sharpness of color which would seem unnatural in any hand-drawn picture. On the left, across the Bosphorus, the cypress groves which overhang the graveyards of Scutari; on the right, the Golden Horn, winding up past the yellow blocks of barrack buildings; in front, the sloping hillside of Istamboul, covered with a dark mass of roofs and terraces, gardens and domes and minarets; above all these the Mosque of St. Sophia towers proudly; on the stream, flowing swiftly beneath our feet, a flotilla of steamers, barques, caiques, clippers, men-of-war, rafts and barges lying moored mid-stream or plying hither and thither.

Two dense streams of human beings keep passing constantly Galata-ward and Istamboul-ward at one and the same time. Rule of the road there is none, so that the throng is mixed up together, each man pushing forward or sauntering onward wheresoever he listeth. Try, when your eyes are no longer dazzled by the mass of shifting colors, to divide the multitude into its component elements, and you will see there Turks with turbans and Moslem Turks, with no trace of garb to distinguish them from the Giaour save the scarlet fez; Albanians, with their starched white petticoats, red sashes, and pistol-mounted belts; Jews from the Seludje quarter, with long, dark gabardines and curled ringlets; Frankish merchants, in the chimney-pot hats and great coats of the West; Maltese, with earrings and chains innumerable; English sailors, and fair-haired Genoa clerks. But, indeed, you have little time to look about you, as you are hustled backward and forward by the surging crowd. But stop for a moment you must, though a dozen porters may be screaming "Guarda!" at your ears. There, tripping daintily along the sidewalk, come three Turkish Girls of the Period. Great must be the lamentations of the old women of Istamboul, of either sex, over the degeneracy of these modern daughters of the Moslem. Their vails are so diaphenous—I think that is the proper word—that you can see beneath them their soft, smooth cheeks, not innocent of powder; their large, henna-stained eyes, their small mouths and bright red lips. The orthodox leather slippers, and the loose stockings down at heel, have been discarded in favor of dapper kid boots, above which the silk stockings are drawn tight and trim; and under the conventional wrappers there peeps out the fringe of a frilled and furbelowed petticoat. They are followed, too, by no attendant; they have parasols and gloves, and, except for their muslin vails, you might take them for the daughters of an uncircumcised Giaour. If they do these things abroad, I wonder what they must do at home! But the current of these reflections is suddenly broken by the tramp of a horse close to my back. I jump on one side, and a Pacha, in the glossiest of broadcloth and the shiniest of boots—a very Beau BRUMMEL amid Beys—comes trotting along on a neat park hack, equipped with a saddle and bridle of unmistakably English make. Behind him there runs a body servant with a whip in his hand, whose duty it is, so far as I can discover, to keep the crowd from pressing too closely on his master's heels, and to whip the horse up the steep flights of stairs which form the main thoroughfares of the city. And now the crowd parts from side to side as a brougham and pair comes jolting along over the uneven planks. Through the plate-glass windows you can see bright eyes flashing out from amid a confused heap of silk and muslin; while close after the carriage there rides an unwieldy, beardless, middle-aged man, who brandishes a green silk umbrella, and keeps shouting himself hoarse to warn irreverent bystanders from gazing at the occupants of the brougham. Upon the world on foot the mounted guardian of the Harem looks down with sublime contempt. The crowd soon closes in; dogs and beggars and bare-legged shoeblacks start up at every moment beneath your feet, and the rain beats down upon a forest of white umbrellas. Pushing their way through the crowd come a company of Turkish women of the poorer sort, with coarse white vails tightly bound over their faces, followed by a negro slave carrying a basket load of purchases made in Galata. Then the footpath clears itself at the loud tramp of feet; and a company of Turkish soldiers comes marching by. Surely a raggeder, more forlorn, band of footsore rapscallions never marched through Coventry. Uniform they wear none. Arms also, for the most part, they have none; a canvas bag is tied under their left arm, out of which the

bunches of brown coarse bread may be seen peeping; their feet are bare, or bandaged round with sackings; they make no attempt to march in time; they look, in fact, for all the world like the gangs of convicts you meet tramping through the streets of Naples, going from their work back to their prison; only that these men wear no chains and are even worse dressed. Then follow more pashas, more burghers, more eunuchs, more porters, more vailed ladies, more dogs and beggars and soldiers; and so you slowly move along, gazing on a kaleidoscope, which keeps constantly shifting its colors, till at last you find that you have left the planks, and are treading on the stones of Istamboul.

We pass up a winding street, every shop in which seems filled with the kind of stock-in-trade which might be accumulated if the Margate and Ramsgate Bazars were accustomed at the close of each season to export the fly-blown refuse of their poorer wares to Constantinople. It is not that the articles exposed in these Eastern stores, whether in Pera or Istamboul, are cheap. Their price is creditably high; it is their gim-crack character which most strikes the foreign lounger. Imitation jewelry, twopenny-halfpenny prints, brass-gilt candlesticks, shoddy cutlery, pinchbeck watches, gaudy colors warranted not to wash, make up the "notions," to use a Yankee word, in which the storekeepers most delight. Trumpery is the epithet you apply mentally, as you first peer into the narrow glass panes; and as you turn away disappointed, the unknown babble you have around you forces itself unconsciously into the phrase, "Trash! In the name of the Prophet, trash!" Somehow, shops after the European fashion are an innovation to which the Oriental mind has taken but unkindly; and you had better hasten onward to the old Bazar of the Yeni-Khan. But you must step gingerly over the stones, keeping one eye on the scene around, and one on the ground below, or else you run no small risk of stumbling over the dogs that are in every hollow, where the stones have so fallen as to make something of a nitch apart. Within the mosque of MAHOMET the Conqueror we have not time to enter. For the paltry sum of five paras you cannot expect to see anything, even in the Exhibition of the Seven Wonders of the World; and so you must be content with the scene outside. Round the walls of the court-yard are ranged the desks of the public scriveners. Upon low wooden benches, ranged on the shady side, out of the glaring sun, the scribes sit, squatting cross-legged. They all are old, gray-haired and wrinkled, and all seem overburdened with the extent of their knowledge. Strung round their necks and dangling by their side are little inkhorns; on their knees are small chessboard-shaped squares of wood, on which the paper is placed; and the pen, when not in use, is stuck behind their ear—not jauntily like that of a city clerk; but gravely and soberly, as if it belonged there of right.

The scribes are too dignified to tout for custom, or even to make overtures to stray passers looking about for a notary. They are grave men, learned men, who, when not engaged in their avocation, employ themselves in looking wise, and meditating over the follies of poor human nature. Surely, they must have odd revelations made to them, these transcribers of other men's thoughts and desires and wishes? There, at the feet of one wizened old scribe, sits a young Turkish woman. Her feet are hidden beneath her yellow wrapper; her shape can scarcely be seen amidst the folds and shawls with which she is girt about; her vail is bound close and thick round her face, as if she were really anxious that her features should not be known; and her bright, flashing eyes, raised up to the old man's face, and her red, pouting lips, tell at once that she is young. You need not have the power of Asmodeus to know that it is the "old, old story." She is writing to her lover, and the words bubble up so quick from the small, round mouth that the Recorder has to lay down his pen in despair from time to time, and tell her to repeat them again before he writes them down in those strange, crooked characters, running zigzag from right to left. Hard by a bronzed, bearded man—a mountaineer, I should guess, from the silver pistols stuck in his red sash—sits smoking, while the scribe reads out to him a letter which he has received. The news, I fancy, cannot be pleasant, for the customer frowns, and twitches his beard angrily, and stops the scrivener, as if he wished to hear the words read once again. I wonder whether the scribes have discovered that the amount of their remuneration depends upon the pleasantness of the tidings they communicate, and color their versions of the correspondence according to what they imagine their listener would like to hear? Further on a young Turkish gentleman, "all of the modern time," with burnished boots, black trousers, and a ribbon in his button hole, is inditing a letter to a scribe. Can it be that on the Golden Horn, as on the Thames, there are letters written which the writers would prefer should not be in their own handwriting? or am I wronging the young man's heart for the benefit of his head, and is the explanation of the mystery to be found in the simple fact that he cannot write? Allah knows; and it is no concern of yours or mine.

On through the court yard, leaving behind you a murmur of many whispers and scribbling pens, and you pass into the khans of the leather sellers. A khan in the country is a sort of night refuge, built in bygone days by some Osmanli philanthropists for the benefit of houseless travelers. Here you may rest all night, and sleep beneath the colonnade which runs round the square court yard, and quench your thirst at the fountain in the centre. And, to provide for the other wants of the wayfarer, street merchants set up their stalls under the arches of the khan. But in the cities nowadays the stall keepers have mostly ousted the travelers, and certain trades after certain fashion have made each khan their especial habitat. In this khan the curriers have taken up their abode, and the long colonnades, both up stairs and down stairs, are filled with hides, skins and fleeces hanging on ropes stretched from wall to wall. Still up hill, along streets of low, one-storied houses, on the roofs of which there are for the most part wooden summer-house looking structures, with many windows. All these windows have their blinds drawn close down, and you think at first the object is to shut out the sun. But you soon see the blinds are drawn on the shady as well as the sunny side of the street, and then the fact dawns upon your mind that these are the harems of the shopkeepers. There the women dwell; and every now and then you may hear a shrill voice from behind the closed shutters, or the sound of a lute. Judging from the crowd of vailed women in the streets, the occupants of these humble harems must go out freely enough; but in the shops, crowded as they are with men, no women are to be seen serving. Out of the street, out of the glare and glitter, you step aside into cool shade and gloom. You have entered the Bazar; and the change from light to shadow is so sudden that it is some time before your eyes can take in the scene on which they gaze. Then, too, your dazed feeling is increased by the heavy, sweet, fragrant scent with which the air is laden.

By the time you have recovered your faculties of observation, you have got far enough into the labyrinth of the bazar to have lost your way. No doubt you may obviate this danger by taking *valet de place*, who will show you each street of mercers in its proper order, and will supply you with a broker's catalogue of all the articles contained therein. But, according to my view, the presence of a guide and the perusal of an invoice are about equally fatal to any vivid impression of the scene; and, *flâneur* fashion, I prefer to wander at will, following my own fancy, amid the maze of arcades, and galleries, and passages wherein the dealers of Istamboul ply their trade. You may go wrong; you may come upon the Grocers' Company when you are casting about for the Clothworkers' Mystery; but wherever you go you will find yourself somewhere where you would wish to be. We have got somehow—how, I know not—into the Traveler's Alley. It is a dark, narrow passage, whose painted roof is supported on Byzantine arches, flying across from one slender stone pillar to another. Each shop has a little wooden case in front, filled with trinkets and baubles of no great value. In the dark closets under the arches you can see stones and jewels glittering brightly; and if you want to inspect the gems and diamonds you must enter in and have the drawers unlocked in which the treasures of the store are stowed away. Inside the shops the owners sit smoking solemnly, and show none of that eagerness to attract customers that you find in the bazars of Russia. You follow the rippling sound of falling water, and, passing by a stone fountain with form well-nigh worn away by the constant trickling of little rills, you get into the broad-roofed street wherein the hosiers and outfitters ply their callings. There you see hanging up on pegs, folded upon slabs, piled in bundles, coats and apparel of every outlandish hue and fashion. You might deck out thousands and thousands of masqueraders from this stall alone. Embroidered garments, shawls with gold thread worked into them in every form of arabesque pattern; tartans, rich in many colors; head dresses; patchwork quilts, on which the beauties of the harem repose their limbs; Albanian scarfs, sheepskin overcoats, mingled together in strange confusion with rolls of plain English cloth, waterproof coats, and canvas leggings. Here, and here only, does the spirit of commercial enterprise seem to triumph over the stolid apathy of the Oriental trader. The clothes merchants, indeed, neither call nor beckon to you as you saunter along. But quick-eyed Greeks and Jews mingle amidst the crowd, seize the stranger by the coat-lappet, and pester him, in broken scraps of foreign tongues, to enter some particular store and see the miracles of art which "your excellency" may purchase for next to nothing. Here, in the broad thoroughfare, all is stir and bustle. But turn aside for quiet into that lane which looks comparatively empty, and you are in the midst of the shoemakers' quarter. Sewing machines are unknown; and the Turkish disciples of St. Crispin sit cross-legged on the floor, stitching away merrily on the soft kid skins out of which those dapper boots are made. You would hardly think the world contained so many slippers as you see displayed here. Pointed toes and high-peaked heels, trodden down when worn under the sole, are the foot-gear affected by the orthodox. But for the Giaour there are shoes and boots of European make, adorned, if you so fancy, with gilt thread and embroidery; and in the article shoe you can find nothing prettier than the wee, tiny, baby bootlets on which the gold pattern is traced so daintily.

Then, in your wanderings, you find yourself out again in the open air, treading narrow, unroofed alleys, which are of the bazar, and yet not in the bazar, where trades which have failed to get a footing in the old precincts have established their abode. You think you have quitted the bazar, and suddenly, without rhyme or reason, you are back again in the half-lit vaulted passages. After a time, you will get confused in your reckoning, and all the trades, crafts, callings will grow mixed up in your memory, as if you had been learning by heart the names of the Citizen steamers and had lost your place, or as if you had been repeating backward that childish alphabetic ditty about the shops, of which, if I remember right, the first couplet runs:

A was an armorer, able and old;
B was a butcher, bloody and bold.

Was it at the spice vender's or the feather dealer's mart where the sunbeams, glancing in through a slit in the roof, made so quaint a picture of the Turkish girl's head as she stooped over the wares laid out before her? Was it at the pipe manufacturer's or the harness dealer's that that ancient Armenian sat puffing such silvery clouds of smoke from his chibouk? You have bazar upon the brain, and cannot exactly tell. You have a general impression of endless galleries, of countless articles of merchandise, of a Vanity Fair like that through which Christian strayed in his progress toward Icadore; and you feel that every show must end, and that you have seen enough.

But to quit the bazar is not as easy as to enter it. Dædalus himself would have lost his way had he been placed in the midst of the Bazar of Istamboul. There is but one clue to your way, and that is to go down hill, and sooner or later you must come to the water's side. Following this maxim you stumble on, making many false starts and turnings without end. For the alley which started to the right bends sharply to the left, while the steps which run down hill so steeply at the outset suddenly turn into an ascent, which tires the few muscles the jolting downward has left unstrained. However, by keeping rigidly to the rule of going down, down, down, you emerge at last into a mass of tottering riverside wharves and warehouses, and then a caique will carry you over the Golden Horn, and land you at the foot of the bridge of Pera. You look round, and the three ghostly Pierrots are still standing on the *estrade*—still beckoning with mute gestures to the public to enter in and see the world-renowned and unparalleled spectacle of the Bazar of Istamboul—price of admission only five paras!—*Constantinople Correspondence London Telegraph.*

THE CLIMATE OF JAPAN.—The natives of Japan appear to have an intense love and reverence for their own country, and every individual in the Empire seems to have a deep and thorough appreciation of the natural beauties and delights of the country. To this the genial climate, the rich soil, and the variety of the surface contribute. The islands lie at such a latitude as to make the air in Summer warm without being hot, and in Winter cold without being raw. The soil, as in all recent lava soils, is of a rich black mould, raising the finest crops of millet, wheat and sugar cane, and when supplied in unstinted profusion rearing splendid timber, or capable, when nearly entirely withdrawn, of keeping life and vigor and seeding power in a pine tree of two inches in height. The trees have a tendency to break out into excrescences from plethora. The variety of surface arises from the great height to which the mountains rise in an island which at no part presents so great a breadth as England, and yet slopes gradually from the mountain tops to the sea. Some of these ridges appear to rise to the height of Mont Blanc, one of them, Fusiyama, being upward of 13,000 feet in height, and it would appear that other ranges are higher. The great beauty of Fusi (*pah rh*, not two) consists in its rising singly out of a low country with a beautifully curved sweep to a conical apex; and the atmospheric effects changing from hour to hour, as it is seen from thirteen provinces, give such a variety to this single object that it is rightly called by a name to express the feeling that there are not two such in the world. The variations of atmospheric density make it look at one time much higher than at another. It may be seen with its head clear in the blue sky rising out of a thick base of clouds, or the clouds rise and roll in masses about the middle, leaving the gentle curve to be filled up by the mind's eye from the base to the apex. Again, the whole contour, in a sort of proud, queenly sweep, stands out against a cloudless ether, or with a little vapor drifting to leeward of the summit giving the appearance of a crater, or, after a cool night in September, the eye is arrested by the appearance of the bursting downward of a flattened shell, the pure white snow filling the valleys from the top, the haze of the morning half concealing the hill beneath. Every hour brings a change upon a landscape, which consists of a single object which the lover of nature can never weary of admiring, in a climate where seventy miles of atmosphere does not obscure the larger features on the face of the mountain even to the naked eye. How often would such an object be visible in the climate of England.—*Japan, By Walter Dickson.*

HOW MONT BLANC WAS DONE OF OLD.—The great mountains of the Bernese Oberland, the Jungfrau, and the Finster-Aarhorn, were climbed, and many ascents were made of Mont Blanc, chiefly, as we may venture to say, "for the fun of the thing." The leaders in discoveries were, however, still the men of science. Toward the end of the period, especially, Professors AGASSIZ, DESOR, and other distinguished Swiss mountaineers, and our countryman, Professor FORBES, did a great deal to open up the districts of eternal snow for less eminent travelers, while their principal motive was to investigate the theory of glaciers. During all that time, however, mountain ascents were becoming popular for their own sakes. The view which was generally taken of the amusement may be measured by the respect still felt for Mont Blanc. The hold which that noble summit retained upon the imagination is a kind of barometer of the height reached by the mountaineering art. It was still the fashion to attack him after the mode commemorated by ALBERT SMITH. Each traveler had four guides and four porters; the guides went to mass and took leave of their friends before the start; guns were fired at critical moments; the whole tourist population turned out to watch the ascent; and a dinner was solemnly eaten and toasts duly drunk after the adventurers had returned to the bosom of their families. To have been up Mont Blanc was a sufficient excuse for publishing a book, and the curious in such matters may study sundry small publications of this kind. They are generally thin pamphlets with fearful illustrations. The party is represented at breakfast on a large block of ice, which is balanced in doubtful equilibrium across a yawning chasm which presumably descends for hundreds of feet into the bowels of the earth; or a bending ladder supports the whole party across a tremendous gulf, into which a single false step——we need not finish the quotation. In ALBERT SMITH'S lectures the speaker abandoned his jokes and puns, and became terribly serious as he described the horrors of the final climb, that being a matter much too serious for even a professional wit to touch without, as the reporters say, being "visibly affected." The modern tourist rather apologizes for having any feelings at all under similar circumstances, and pokes fun at his readers at the most thrilling passages of his narrative.—*St. Pauls.*

VIRGINIA.

Second Day of the Fair—Exhibition of the Resources of the State—Virginia Wines, Coal, Iron, Granite, Marble, Gold, Copper, &c.—Home Woolen Fabrics—The Horses.

From Our Special Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, Nov. 3, 1869.

The crowd in attendance to-day was much greater than yesterday. All through the day yesterday and this morning visitors were pouring into the City. The hotels and boarding-houses literally swarm, and there are few private residences that have not had their hospitality put under requisition. And yet the event has not culminated. For the next twenty-four hours, certainly, possibly for the next forty-eight, there will be a great many more coming than going. There was noticeable, too, to-day a more general and studious observance of the various subjects of interest, particularly in the department of improved implements of husbandry and labor-saving inventions. From the earnest and intelligent scrutiny which many of these Virginians are giving to mechanical contrivances in aid of industry, one might reasonably conclude that their reputed indolence and indifference to practical affairs never really existed, or was a thing of the past. I see nothing either of the sullenness and despair which I have at times heard ascribed to them, but rather a buoyant manner, and a hopeful and resolute air. Unless appearances deceive, this exhibition of the fruits and aids of labor is enjoyed not so much in the fete-like spirit of former ones, as because it is believed to foretoken the revival of the paralysed system of industry, and the bringing into play of the renewed energies and activities of the people. There is boundless confidence here in what the State may be when its resources are developed, and the pride which in former times gratified itself in great names, in family traditions, in lavish hospitality, &c., seems now likely to find its greatest stimulant and chief consolation in the fullest exploitation of physical wealth, in the increase of population, the highest statistics of production and trade, and the greatest material aggrandisement. The emotional, the sentimental and the æsthetic, and metaphysical politics most of all, are giving place to the practical and profitable

WORKS OF NATIVE SCULPTORS AND PAINTERS.

If it seem a contradiction to this to say that there is a building of some dimensions, erected for the purpose, well filled with works of art, the products of native sculptors and painters, the explanation is found partly in the fact that what was acquired as an accomplishment has, under the necessity now resting upon all to labor, been drawn upon as a means of support. It is proper, however, to say that the most striking contributions to this department are from two gentlemen who have for some years pursued art as a profession—one of them, Mr. ELDER, was a *protegé* of LEUTZE, and had the benefit of several years' study at Dusseldorf and other centres of art in Europe; and the other, Mr. VALENTINE, was a favorite pupil of the late Baron KISS, and enjoyed the benefit of a thorough novitiate in the best European ateliers. The former has lately completed a battle-scene, representing the conflict at the Cratre, near Petersburg, and the latter a colossal bust of HUMBOLDT, each of which might safely be relied upon to justify what has been said.

VIRGINIA WINES.

There is no necessary association between art and wine, but the passage from the former to the latter is smooth and easy. The samples of the "exalted juice" are very creditable and promising. One may see here a practical and satisfactory solution of the question whether the soil and climate of Virginia are adapted to the growth of a wine-producing grape. The question has its local as well as general interest, since so many have embarked in vineyards since the war that unless some other disposition can be made of products than the selling of the fruit the result, with the competition from other quarters, is likely to prove anything but compensatory. But here is encouraging proof that wine, and of a very fair quality, can be made of the grapes that grow luxuriantly in almost every part of the State, but especially along and below the eastern slopes of the Blue Ridge, that traverses the State from Maryland to North Carolina. The grapes that seem to be most in favor for this purpose are Catawba, Concord, Delaware, Hartford Prolific, and some of the native varieties. There is also on exhibition a great variety of what are commonly known as "domestic wines," the juice more or less "doctored" of the blackberry, dewberry, raspberry, whortleberry, currant, &c., which make palatable enough beverages for ordinary use, and are reputed to be very wholesome. Upon the whole, there seems sufficient reason for the expectation that I find to be commonly indulged that wine-growing will become an important interest in Virginia.

EXHIBITION OF THE STATE'S MINERAL WEALTH.

But that which promises most for the Virginia of the future, if one may judge from evidences here, is the wonderful variety and richness of her mineral wealth. There is scarcely a known mineral, metal, stone or earth, of common use and value, that is not to be found among the specimens displayed in the building devoted to this purpose, and I am assured that all these exist in quantities sufficient to be worked profitably. Iron, coal, lead, slate, marble, tin, gypsum, granite, brown-stone, gold, copper, salt, cement, barytes, manganese, porcelain earth, burr-stone, marl, &c., &c., are among the natural endowments that fill the womb of this favored State with a fruitfulness that cannot fail ere long to set in operation the manifold enginery of industry and enterprise in forms to which the old commonwealth has been a stranger, and to diffuse through all her borders an unexampled thrift. A professional geologist who since the war made, at the request of Governor PIERPOINT, an extensive exploration of the State gave it as his opinion that Virginia possessed as much of any named mineral or metal as any other State, that is to say, as much coal as Pennsylvania, as much iron as Missouri, as much lead as Illinois, as much gold as California, &c., &c. The declaration was of course somewhat extravagant, but it would doubtless surprise your readers generally to know how little exaggeration there was in it. In this connection, it is a hopeful indication that the institutions of learning in the State are paying more attention to physical science, and that there is a growing disposition among the young men who attend them, as I am assured by Professor MALLETT of the University, whose acquaintance I had the pleasure of making yesterday, to engage in such studies.

WOOLEN FABRICS.

Another department that attracted much attention, seeming to afford here all the interest of novelty, is that of woolen fabrics. The display of cloths, cassimeres and coarser products of the loom, particularly from a factory at or near Charlottesville, was really very fine, and, in the estimate of an inexpert like your correspondent, would not have suffered in comparison with New-England or European fabrics of the same class. This is (as to goods of so fine a quality) a new industry in the State, and one has only to listen to remarks made by lookers on to learn that it is regarded as pregnant with important results. "The manufacturing States," said one, evidently a New-Englander, and presumably a copperhead, "will yet rue the day when, by destroying slavery, they caused Southern industry to take this direction." "Yes," replied a Southerner, "we expect in this way to get pay out of them for our negroes." I find the opinion very prevalent here that the South may manufacture so much more advantageously than the North, and this without ceasing to produce, that the New-England manufacturer will be ultimately driven from the business, or be compelled to come with his spindles and looms to the South; and in anticipation of this result I learn that the old Southern doctrine of "free trade" is losing many of its adherents.

THE HORSES.

As to the general aspects and constituents of the fair you can hardly desire details. A fat pig, too fat for his own comfort or his owner's use, is very much the same sort of animal here that he is in New-York, especially if in both cases he be a Chester from Pennsylvania. So of the various breeds of kine, sheep, poultry, &c. It may be said in general terms that the entries of all these are numerous, and comprehend all the favorite varieties. Two hundred horses were displayed on the course to-day, some splendid in form and action, some boasting a long line of illustrious ancestry, and some—one could but wonder why they were there. Of the thoroughbreds, *Engineer*, formerly the property of the late JOHN M. BOTTS, with his beautiful head and superb neck and shoulders, presented a perfect picture. *Nina* and *Kossuth* bore their quarter of a century each quite nimbly, and looked as lively as kittens. *Orion* was magnificent, and *Edington* and *Rebel* won the admiration of all lovers of horse-flesh. Two Percheron-Norman horses, imported and exhibited by Mr. FICKLIN, of Albemarle, were mastadons in size and strength, and had been splendidly groomed. They antagonized at every point the Virginia standard of excellence; but their usefulness as heavy roadsters could not well be doubted. The trials of speed have not been quite up to the *Dexter* score, but still quite respectable. Yesterday there was a trotting race, and another for pacers. There were but two entries for either, and the premium in both cases was, I believe, $200. They were both very closely contested, with the following results:

TROTTERS—MILE HEATS.

D. T. Harvey's blk. h. Flyaway	1	0	1
J. E. Paxon's b. g. Twist	2	0	2

Time—2:47; 2:39½; 2:39¼.

PACERS—MILE HEATS.

J. T. Carrier's b. m. Fanny Baker	1	1
Wm. Wall's ch. g. Red Bird	2	2

Time—2:45; 2:46¾.

There were, at least, 20,000 people at the Fair grounds to-day, and the incidents were of a highly interesting character, consisting of trotting matches and a plowing contest between native white Virginians under 25 years of age. The latter was very spirited and was witnessed by a large number of persons. To-morrow there will be a trial of all the machinery, and a greater crowd than was present to-day is expected.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

An English paper says that photographic portraits can now be printed with printers' ink. They are as permanent as a printed text, and so easy of production that 12,000 may be produced from a single plate in one day.

The death of the eminent critic, SAINTE BEUVE, makes the second empty seat in the French Academy. It is rather strange that this learned assembly has never been without more than one vacancy.

Mr. BOREL, chief engineer of the works on the Isthmus of Suez Canal, is dead.

In some of the less refined negro tribes in Africa, when a man dies his body is cut up and sold by auction as butcher's meat

The duration of human life in the principal countries of Europe has recently been estimated as follows: Prussia, 41.2 years; Belgium, 41.5; France, 44.2; England and Wales, 45.4; Sweden, 49.5; Denmark, 52.5; Schleswig-Holstein, 52.7.

The *Gazette de France* states that among the dishes composing the bill of fare of the dinner given by the Sultan to the Empress of the French, on her arrival at Constantinople, was one composed of the brains of ostriches.

Queen ISABELLA and her husband intend being present at the opening of the Ecumenical Council. The Prince of the Asturias will be confirmed on the day of the opening of that assembly.

According to the *Court Journal*, a lady thought it would look interesting to faint away at a party, when one of the company began bathing her temples and head with vinegar, upon which she suddenly started up and exclaimed, "For Heaven's sake, put nothing on that will change the color of my hair!"

Accounts from Egypt hold out a doleful prospect for all visitors on their way there who happen not to be invited by the Viceroy. All the guests of His Highness will have nothing to do but to enjoy themselves—their board, lodging, carriages, &c., will be provided for them; but those who go out on their own account will do well to consider the announcement of the *Gaulois* that "the price of beefsteaks at Cairo is 15 francs per pound."

Punch thinks that although the Spaniards are not supposed to be a progressive people, yet it is certain that Spain is at this moment the most rising country in Europe, not even excepting Ireland.

An important auriferous lode has recently been found about three miles southwest of Tavistock, in Devonshire, England. The ore is stated to be very rich in copper, and to contain some silver and traces of gold.

Some interesting experiments have taken place at Perm, Russia, with a new twenty-inch gun. The gun was fired 314 times; the projectile weighs 1,000 pounds, and the charge of powder required for each shot was 130 pounds. The weight of the gun is about fifty tons, the recoil seven feet, the initial velocity of the projectile 1,120 feet per second, and the percussion force, at a distance of fifty feet, about 10,000 tons.

A Mr. PAGET has been gathering some statistics as to the careers of medical students. He has collected particulars of 1,000 students, and finds that "23 achieved distinguished success, 66 considerable success, 507 fair success, and 124 very limited success; 56 failed entirely, 96 left the profession, 87 died within twelve years of commencing practice, and 41 died during pupilage."

The fourteenth exposition of the industrial and agricultural products of Poland and Finland will be held at St. Petersburg next May.

M. DUMAS, the celebrated French chemist, claims that copper is a sure antidote against cholera.

Accounts are given of a new oil, made from the yolks of eggs, and said to be much employed by the German colonists of South Russia for curing cuts, bruises, &c. The eggs are boiled hard, the yolks removed and crushed, and then placed over a fire and stirred carefully till the whole substance is on the point of catching fire, when the oil separates, and may be poured off.

The *Athenæum* says that Mr. E. WORTLEY-MONTAGU, whose autobiography was announced last week as about to be published, was, in the brief space of forty-two years, "a Westminster boy, a sweep, a Spanish muleteer, a student, an author, a Protestant, a Papist, and finally a Mohammedan."

Mr. PERSONNE has found another substance that operates exactly like phosphorus in the animal economy, and that is pyrogallic acid, hitherto considered inoffensive, but which will kill a dog in fifty hours, by converting the heart and liver into fat.

The number of medical students now pursuing their professional studies at the eleven recognized London hospitals amount to 1,231, against 1,194 last year. Guy's Hospital takes the lead with 285 students.

The announcement is made in an English paper that Messrs. CASSELL & CO. will shortly publish a work by General GARIBALDI. It takes the form of a novel, but is based upon actual occurrences, and contains some curious revelations in reference to matters ecclesiastical and social in Italy.

A native female medical school has been established at Bareilly, India. The girl students are stated to have shown great quickness and aptitude for the study of medicine.

In 1868 Hamburg sent 43,628 German emigrants to the United States, and 66,533 sailed from Bremen. In fifteen years the population of the United States has been increased by 973,879 German emigrants, who sailed from the two ports above mentioned.

Punch thinks that if Mr. LOWE, the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, were appointed to the now vacant position of "Master of the Mint," his happiness would be "complete, unmixed with *alloy!*"

Civiti Vecchia has been the scene of a great miracle. A brigand guilty of numerous murders was lately missed from the jail there, but was not long after recaptured by the Police. The man now avers that he did not break out of prison, but was taken out by an angel, whom the Madonna, touched by his sufferings, sent to deliver him. He demands an inquiry into the facts, and a judicial recognition of the miracle.

Mr. W. M. ROSSETTI'S new edition of SHELLEY'S works will contain, among other unpublished pieces, large portions of a "Tragedy of Charles the First." The book will not be ready before Christmas.

The quantity of gold produced in Nova Scotia from the date of the first discovery of the precious metal to the end of 1868, a period of eight years, amounts to 160,000 ounces. The best year was 1867, when the yield amounted to nearly 30,000 ounces.

Professor SCLEICHER, a German author, celebrated chiefly for his last remarkable work, entitled *Darwinism Tested by the Science of Language*, has just died. A translation of the work is in preparation by Dr. BIKKERS.

CALCRAFT, the London hangman, has got into debt. The plaintiff, in the action which was brought to recover the 13s. 6d. which CALCRAFT owed, asked for immediate payment, but the Registrar pointed out that CALCRAFT'S trade had been bad of late, and the Judge allowed a month for payment.

During the late meeting of astronomers in Vienna, eight leaves of J. E. SCHMIDT'S new Atlas of the Moon were submitted to their inspection and highly approved by them. They are the result of nearly thirty years' study, commenced at Hamburg and completed at Athens. The atlas is to consist of twenty-five plates, which are six Parisian feet in diameter. While only 5,000 craters are marked on the lunar maps of LOHRMANN and MADLER, from 20,000 to 30,000 are to be found on the Athenian map, and a proportionate number of mountains, hills, &c., have been exactly determined.

A German chemist has discovered that if morphia, which is sometimes used to allay vomiting, be heated with hydro-chloric acid, it will become the most powerful emetic known. The effect is produced by introducing a small quantity under the skin, but the vomiting soon subsides and leaves no nausea.

In Great Britain the quantity of coal dust remaining unemployed is calculated at 28,000,000 tons. In Belgium they mix coal dust with eight per cent. of tar, and then press it into cakes, which are found to make excellent fuel for steam engines.

Experiments made at the Botanic Garden, London, showed that a leaf of the *Victoria Regia* would sustain a weight of 426 pounds before sinking. So a London paper says.

A collection of twenty-five pins, very well made, has just been placed in the Louvre. They were found in the subterranean vaults of Thebes, and were made more than 3,000 years ago.

A story is going the round which shows that French detectives are not behind Americans in knowing how to look after their own interests. A legacy of 500,000 francs was left to a lady, who, with her daughter, had long lived in poverty. But the fortunate couple were nowhere to be found and the affair was put into the hands of a young and active detective. When, after obtaining repeated extensions of time, two months had elapsed, he presented himself before his superior unaccompanied, the latter upbraided him with inefficiency. "Very well, my dear Sir," was the calm reply, "but I have now to inform you that I have been eight days married to the daughter of the lady I have been searching for, and I shall thank you to hand over the 500,000 francs which are the property of my mother-in-law."

The celebrated critic SAINTE-BEUVE was never engaged in but one duel, and that was the result of a quarrel he had with a Mr. DUBOIS, while a contributor to the *Globe*. The meeting having been arranged, SAINTE-BEUVE arrived upon the ground with an old flint-lock pistol, manufactured some time in the sixteenth century, and an umbrella. It began to rain, and the future Senator at once unfurled his "gingham." His adversary and both the seconds vehemently protested, but SAINTE-BEUVE would yield nothing, saying that he had no objection to being killed, but he did not intend to get wet. There was no alternative but to let him have his own way, and the duel went on, SAINTE-BEUVE holding up his umbrella all the time. Four shots were exchanged without injury to either combatant.

The war against the drink known as "absinthe" still continues, and Dr. MAGNEN has been making some physiological experiments. He took each of the ingredients of absinthe separately, and tried its effects on animals. Essence of aniseed given to a dog in the enormous dose of more than two-thirds of an ounce produced no other effect than acceleration of the pulse. The alcohol given to a guinea pig in a dose of four grains caused its limbs to shake, and soon its hind legs became paralysed, followed by a comatose sleep. With essence of absinthe the liquid was in most cases rejected, but where it was not it caused vertigo, and the animal remained motionless; then the creature will appear as though under the influence of electricity, and if the essence be brought into contact with the pulmonary mucous membrane, the violence of the attack leaves not even room for observation.

Duelling is not such an expensive amusement in France, despite all that has been said about it. A hostile meeting took place last August between M. PAUL DE CASSAGNAC and M. GUSTAVE FLOURENS. The combatant who was unhurt and the seconds have each been fined 100f.

Figaro publishes a few figures showing the circulation of some of the most popular journals in France. The issue for last month was: *Figaro*, 1,704,000 copies; *Peuple*, 1,420,000; *National*, 1,200,000; *Siècle*, 1,050,000; *Rappel*, 930,000; *Liberté*, 450,000. The *Peuple* and *National* are sou papers, the former the organ of the Emperor and the latter of the moderate party. As the stamp duty is equal to the price of the paper, not much profit is to be looked for.

The London *Athenæum* says that the progress of decay in Mr. WATTS' great fresco, which illustrates the History of Law, in the hall of Lincoln's Inn—an injury which attracted some attention some months since—does not seem to have been arrested. This painting, which was produced about ten years since, shows no general signs of decay; but some of the more important parts have materially changed. The faces of some of the principal characters have almost faded out of sight.

American Wines—The Air Treatment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of the 30th ult., contains an excellent article on "Wines," which represents the case of wine production in general more correctly and impartially than we frequently find it. The writer, evidently exceedingly well informed, assigns the causes which retard the progress of American wine production to the want of a proper method, simple, practicable and reliable, of manufacturing and speedily ripening the wine, and depriving it of the earthy taste which pollutes most of our American wines.

The urgent necessity for such a method, however, resulted in its discovery years ago by a California pioneer, who took a patent for it in 1867. It consists simply in the removal of the obnoxious nitrogenous parts by oxydation during fermentation, which is at the same time reduced to a few days, and it is accomplished by occasionally forcing air through the must. The wine thus obtained is ready for shipping to any part of the world or for bottling in a couple of months from the grape, ripe and free from all earthy taste, and proof against after-fermentation and the common wine diseases. The method is termed by the discoverer "d'Heureuse Air Treatment." After more than 100,000 gallons of wine had been made by this process during November, 1868, without a single failure, in several establishments of California, the *Alta California* of San Francisco speaks of it, Dec. 19, 1868, in the following words: "The trial has been made carefully by competent persons, and on their assurance we announce to the public that the California, or d'Heureuse wine fermentation, is a complete success—so important that it ranks as one of the great discoveries of the age. None of the new ideas of LIEBIG or PASTEUR, in agricultural chemistry, surpass it in importance."

California wine thus obtained in November, 1868, was recently subjected to an examination at the Agricultural Department of Washington, the chemist of which Department, Dr. THOS. ANTISELL, after giving the analysis, says in his Report to the Commissioner:

"The process of Mr. D'HEUREUSE is one which appears to be of immense value in the manufacture of wines, as placing it more under the immediate control of the manufacturer, and suffering it to depend less on the circumstances surrounding the wine vats, and also regulating the process of fermentation. The fact alone that it saves two years in the period of fermentation (*i. e.*, complete production) of wines from the grape, is sufficient to recommend it to winemakers."

Though "Air Treatment" was solely the result of the discoverer's efforts to raise the American, or, more especially, the California, wine production to prosperity, the process covers and benefits a great number of industries in which the treatment of organic substances is concerned. It proves in all cases a safe, reliable, economical and powerful auxiliary in accelerating and improving germination, as well as the fermentation of all organic substances, and insures purification, and thereby prevents the products of such substances from deteriorating. For the benefit of the dormant wine industry of this continent alone "Air Treatment" deserves to be known.

C. W.

THE MORMONS.

The Objectionable Article in the Utah Magazine.

From the Omaha Republican, Oct. 31.

A reliable gentleman, officially connected with one of the prominent railway lines of the country, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, direct from Salt Lake. He informs us that there is trouble in the Mormon brotherhood, and that four of the most able and influential elders have been excommunicated for giving expression to and indorsing utterances adjudged by the great lawgiver of the Mormons to be heterodoxical and schismatic.

Elders GODBE and HARRISON are the editors and publishers of a weekly magazine at Salt Lake. It is a handsomely-printed octavo, and edited with marked ability. In the number for Oct. 23, the objectionable article appeared in the *Utah Magazine*, (for such is the name of the publication in question,) under the head, "We are Nothing, if not Spiritual." The article in question is somewhat lengthy, but as it has been the cause of disrupting the Mormon Church, and creating a schism which we believe will never be healed, but grow wider and deeper until it produces a total disruption, we publish it entire. It is as follows:

WE ARE NOTHING, IF NOT SPIRITUAL.

When JOSEPH SMITH inaugurated our Church, nearly forty years ago, it burst upon the world as a revelation of spiritual power. The main peculiarity of our system was that we asserted the necessity of close and constant intercommunication with the heavenly worlds.

While we freely admitted that light and intelligence were continually being imparted by God to mankind, through inspiration of an intellectual or mental kind, we strongly protested against the sufficiency of this kind of revelation.

Our elders went forth declaring the opening of a dispensation of angelic visitation; the age of revelation and prophecy; a new grand period of heavenly manifestations. The sick were to be healed henceforth mainly by laying on of hands. Visions and divinely-given dreams were to be the constant companions of the members of the Church; the curtains of Heaven were to be lifted up, and a Church established which—to use the Doctrines and the Covenants—by the multiplicity of heavenly manifestations poured upon mankind in the flesh, was to prepare them for the fullness of Jehovah's presence in the world of glory, and without the enjoyment of which they could not be so perfected.

As a means to this end, a spiritual power was to be built up, to be called Zion, whose people should have a constant witness of the presence and association of heavenly visitors.

Spiritual power was our battle cry! We were "nothing if not spiritual." We were founding a kingdom whose glory was not the wealth of its people, the extent of their farms, or the elegance of their homes, but the fire of the Omnipotent Spirit and the presence and influence of the great ones of the invisible world, while sweet and holy sentiments, changing hearts and purifying the lives of men, were to distill through inspired lips upon the Church.

This was the programme to which we have given the most vital portions of our existence, and for which we have all borne the scorn of the world. Some of us traveling for years, as poor dependents, over the face of the world, and all of us struggling through hardships innumerable to these desolate valleys, to pursue any and every occupation that might present itself—congenial or otherwise—solely that we might see a gigantic spiritual power rear itself in strength above the nations. For this we suffered, and for this we struggled through poverty and hardships to this land, and for nothing else.

"Abroad among the nations," we had plentiful corroboration that this theory was no idle dream, but based on facts. Wholesale spiritual manifestations did there attend us. Our sick were then healed by the hundred. During the great cholera year in England, among thirty thousand Latter Day Saints, scarcely one succumbed to the disease. We were rich in spiritual manifestations. We felt angelic presence even if unseen. We lived in an atmosphere that made us feel every day very near to God and the heavenly world. All this bore witness that there would be established upon the earth a great central reservoir from whence spiritual influences should spread with electric force and kindle the world afar in due time.

Cut this grand design out of the mission of this people, and there is nothing left. To open up the fountains of the heavenly world—to stand hand in hand—the mortal church with the invisible behind the veil. This was the destiny for which we started as a people, and unless we realize it, we have done nothing worth talking about. We did not congregate together to build up a big nation whose numbers and might should overawe the world. We needed distinct existence as a people, of course, and therefore required cities and national influence; but these were but secondary objects—merely means to an end. Our temporal influence was simply to be a kind of bulwark within which our spiritual powers should be developed. External surroundings, without the divine part of our religion, for which the whole was brought into existence, would, we understood, be nothing but mockery and a sham.

In the providence of God for a number of years we have been marching almost entirely in the direction of temporalities, until they are the all-absorbing theme. It is temporalities upon the street, in the garden, in the meeting, and in the council—temporalities from the rising of the sun to the going down of the same, and from one year's end to another. We have but one kind of subject—houses, fences, dry goods and money, worlds without end. This is how it is at present, and there doubtless is a providential lesson in it, but we cannot remain so forever.

We say this much in calling attention to the object of our existence as a people, because there is to-day an inspiration resting upon us as a community, that we are very near to a day of spiritual power—one that will not take us back to our old position, but eclipse the past by its brightness. Thousands of hearts in Utah feel that light is coming that will repay us for all, and justify all our grand expectations. It stands to common sense that temporalities without far more spiritual power than we have at present will not build up a heavenly Zion. No temporal order or system, by itself, can bring this about. The presence of Revelation widely diffused among us will alone constitute Zion, and that must depend upon the channels of revelation in our souls being opened up. Everybody in the Church may be wealthy, and the Church, as a whole, by its grand coöperation, have but one pocket, and thereby be able to out-purchase the world and bring it to our feet, ann all this may add to our temporal comfort; but no union of wealth—or disunion either—can create a union of spiritual power. Spiritual power should, in fact, be first, and our union grow out of that, and not our spiritual power grow out of our temporal union. The purity of our natures, the spirit of Christ in its self-abnegation and love in our bosoms, can alone bring angels to our homes. They will not come because we have all our money in one bank, depend upon it. If they find us right, they will come, because they will find their attractions there, and they will come no more, nor so much, if, as a grand commercial church, we hold the riches of the world in our hands, and can buy or sell it at our pleasure, providing these characteristics are absent.

Farragut Doesn't Want a Vessel to Move Backward.

From the Washington Republican, Nov. 3.

The following anecdote of Admiral FARRAGUT, we believe, has not appeared in print. While at New-Orleans the officers of the *Susquehanna*, probably desirous of going North, represented the ship as greatly in need of repairs. A board of survey was appointed to examine and report on her condition. In due time the report was handed to the Admiral. After reading it over carefully he remarked: "I find nothing but generalities in this report; it does not appear that anything is broken in the machinery, or that anything is specially wrong about her."

Then followed a dialogue between the Admiral and Engineer:

Admiral—What is the matter with the vessel?

Engineer—General debility, Sir.

Admiral—That's very definite; what do you mean by general debility?

Engineer—I mean that she is very weak in many of her parts, and not safe.

Admiral—Still quite definite; now, tell me, is there anything wrong in her movements?

Engineer—Yes, Sir; she cannot be reversed; *i. e.*, she cannot be managed in backing her, Sir.

Admiral—Is that the only thing wrong in her movements?

Engineer—Yes, Sir; I believe so.

Admiral—She will then answer my purpose; I do not want a vessel in my fleet to move backward.

He then tore the report into pieces. Nothing more was heard of the "debility" of the *Susquehanna*.

The False Reports about the Colored Militia of North Carolina.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, Nov. 4.

To our Northern exchanges which have been receiving false reports about colored militia being sent to war against the Kuklux of Orange and Chatham Counties, we say that such reports are entirely unfounded, and were probably intended to influence Northern elections. Neither colored nor white militia have been sent to any county in the State, and no colored militia is being organized or armed for such a purpose. There are thirty colored militia on duty in this county—twenty at one place and ten at another—and these were called out by Magistrates. Therefore it will be seen that the reports sent from this city were entirely unfounded.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Passages from Garrett Davis' Letter Opposing its Removal.

In his letter to Governor STEVENSON, of Kentucky, giving an account of the late National Capital Convention in St. Louis, Hon. GARRETT DAVIS says:

"It is less than thirty hours from St. Louis to Washington City, so that if the Capital were to be removed from the one to the other place, it would not be nearer to any portion of the people of the United States than thirty hours; and to a great many it would be further than it is now. This last proposition comprehends every grievance resulting from the present location of the seat of Government, if grievance there be any; and for this, not only inadequate but insufficient cause, shall it be removed from the place chosen by WASHINGTON and bearing his deathless name? Shall public buildings, whose style and magnificence command the admiration of every traveler; shall halls, made historical by eloquence and statesmanship, surpassing the Roman forum and all the learned seats of Athens in their palmiest days, be abandoned to bats and owls? Will the people of the United States stand before the world to be arraigned by it for a folly so needless, so irreverent, so stupendous? The noblest reason and sentiments of man answer, No!

The presence of the Government of the United States would be an evil at any manufacturing and commercial point, to any industrious and moral people. It allures vast numbers to reject labor and economy, and to seek a support from the public Treasury without, or with but little work. It engenders indolence, false pride, extravagance, prodigality, luxury, profligacy, immorality, vice and crime among the resident people, and generally disqualifies them for any business and all the manly competitions and struggles of society. It lowers and degrades the general standard of intellect, intelligence, character and virtue, by bringing together in high places so many men who are deplorably wanting in all. It crowds the lobbies of the two Houses and the hotels perpetually with the most enterprising, adroit and unscrupulous plunderers, whose business is to rob the Treasury, and who continually strive to corrupt and purchase those charged with its safety. It is a necessary, an inevitable and great moral pest; and, though the people of St. Louis are now, or might soon become, too numerous to be morally contaminated by it, yet now and in the future she would be far better without it.

But if the capital were to be removed from the District of Columbia to some place in the Valley of the Mississippi, St. Louis would not be entitled to it on her own theory. There are other localities in that valley nearer the geographical centre and more accessible to the people of the United States. There is 200 miles south of her a small area more central, in which meet and mingle the waters of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and within this territory there is a section of common boundary between the States of Missouri, Illinois and Kentucky. When the seat of the Government is removed from the Potomac it will be located there.

Rome was built on a virulent stream and named for its founder. It subdued, successively, Italy, Gaul, Germany, Britain, Greece and Macedon, all near-lying countries, and comprehended in what was denominated her Western Empire. From this capital on the Tiber went forth the edicts, and the intellectual and moral forces that conquered Europe; that carried her arms in triumph to Carthage, and, under its walls, vanquished the great HANNIBAL; that pushed them victoriously over the dominions of the Ptolemies to the Pyramids and Thebes; that subjugated Syria and all the kingdoms of Western Asia, and, sweeping across Mesopotamia, passed over the long-buried Babylon and Nineveh, and built her fortified camps upon the banks of the Indus, where ALEXANDER terminated his conquests. Rome first sat up her dominion of arms over the world, and then made atonement to the conquered nations by the far more noble dominion of law, in giving to them the most comprehensive and perfect code that was ever formed by man to regulate his affairs. All this achievement required twelve centuries, and during that long period of dominion and power and glory the capital of the greatest people that have yet lived remained on the Tiber, as located by ROMULUS, and bearing his immortal name. Why should not Washington City run the parallel of Rome in the duration and splendor of metropolitan history?"

Annual Report of the Register of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN ALLISON, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, just submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, says, among other things:

"Upon assuming the duties of this office, April 1, 1869, I found a clerical force of 369 persons. This number was in excess of the requirements of the labor to be performed, and the number has been reduced 140, leaving now employed in the several divisions of the bureau 229; which number, it is believed, will be sufficient to perform the labor of the office unless it should be increased. I deemed it to be my duty, at an early day after my appointment, to call your attention to the exposed condition of a large amount of valuable public property—bonds, &c.—which was in custody of this office, and which, from want of sufficiently larger safes or permanent safe-vaults, seemed to require greater protection. By the change of location of the bureau, (which you were pleased to order from the third story of the building to the first,) this evil has been remedied, and we now have for the use of the Loan Division of the office a large and substantial safe-vault, constructed of massive blocks of granite and lined with iron and secured by the most improved burglar-proof locks, which affords ample room, and it is confidently believed renderes a large amount of valuable property entirely secure.

The following exhibit of the operations of the different divisions into which the work of the Register's office is divided will, it is hoped, prove intelligible and satisfactory.

The Loan Branch Division has the immediate custody of all United States stocks, and is charged with the issue, transfer and transmission of the certificates of the several loans.

The following statement shows the number of cases and the number and amount of coupon and registered bonds issued and canceled during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869:

Number of Cases.

Direct issues	3,466	Transfers	9,602
Exchanges	1,782	Redemptions	49
Total			14,899

Number of Bonds Issued.

Coupon—		Registered—	
Direct issue	106,519	Direct issue	7,248
Transfers	2,870	Transfers	39,143
Exchanges	14	Exchanges	7,516
Total			163,310

Number of Bonds Canceled.

Coupon—		Registered—	
Exchanged	5	Exchanged	41,221
Transferred	6,064	Transferred	37,321
Redeemed	3,698	Redeemed	1,356
Total			89,665

Amount of Bonds Issued.

Coupon—		Registered—	
Direct issue	$45,101,050	Direct issue	$37,632,270
Transfers	2,759,710	Transfers	116,848,450
Exchanges	14,000	Exchanges	20,551,750
Total			$222,907,230

Amount of Bonds Redeemed.

Coupon	$4,068,000
Registered	2,897,241
Total	$6,965,241

DIVISION OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

This division is a compendium of all the receipts and expenditures of the Government, with the exception of the revenue of the Post Office Department, and disbursements therefrom. The number of warrants issued during the year for civil, diplomatic, miscellaneous, internal revenue and public debt expenditures was 18,856; in the preceding year, 22,231; decrease, 3,375.

The number of warrants issued for receipts from customs, lands, direct tax, internal revenue and miscellaneous sources was 9,300; in the preceding year, 9,018. Increase, 282.

The number of warrants issued for payments and repayments in the War, Navy, Interior, Pension and Indian Departments was 10,284; in the preceding year, 9,104. Increase, 1,180.

The number of journal pages required for the entry of accounts relating to the civil, diplomatic, internal revenue, miscellaneous and public debt, receipts and expenditures was 4,483; in the preceding year, 4,144. Increase, 369.

The number of drafts registered was 32,788; in the preceding year, 39,684. Decrease, 6,896.

The number of accounts received from the offices of the First and Fifth Auditors and Commissioner of the General Land Office was 20,585; in the preceding year, 25,273. Decrease, 4,688.

NOTE AND FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The following is a statement showing the number of notes and amount of fractional currency and United States notes examined, counted, canceled and destroyed for the year ending June 30, 1869:

	Number of notes.	Amount.
Fractional currency, 1st issue	1,600,000	$272,40[illegible]
Fractional currency, 2d issue	3,600,000	439,90[illegible]
Fractional currency, 3d issue	113,710,000	20,051,70[illegible]
United States notes	9,726,274	[illegible]
National Bank notes	59,791	131,134
Total	128,696,065	[illegible]

In closing this report the Register takes pleasure in bearing testimony to the ability and efficiency of the several gentlemen who fill the positions of subordinate officers in this bureau; and, also, to the faithfulness and general good conduct of the corps of clerks employed."

Case of Alleged Fraud.

HERMAN SCHWAHN was yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of fraudulent practices preferred by GEORGE STILLMACHER, of No. 246 Eighth-avenue. The accused pleaded not guilty, but was held in $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 7, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after six o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The flags in London were yesterday placed at half mast, and many buildings in the city draped in mourning, as a mark of respect to the memory of the late GEORGE PEABODY.

Queen Victoria opened the new bridge and viaduct in London yesterday, with State ceremonies, in the presence of a great concourse of people. The houses were decorated, and the day observed as a general holiday.

NAPOLEON is expected to pass a portion of the Winter at Nice.

JECKER, who negotiated the Mexican loan with the Empire, claims an indemnity of 17,000,000 francs for damages caused by the French Government.

The concessions asked for from the Belgium Government by the new Belgo-American Cable Company to facilitate the laying of another ocean cable between Belgium and America, were agreed to on Friday, and signed by the Belgium Minister at Paris. The grantees are W. C. BARNEY, E. E. PAULDING and J. S. BARTLETT.

Late advices received in Paris are to the effect that VICTOR EMMANUEL is very ill at Florence, and Prince NAPOLEON will set out for Italy to-day.

It is now stated that the Sultan of Turkey will not attend the opening of the Suez Canal.

CUBA.

Captain-General DE RODAS has liberated MAGREGOR, through the intercession of the American Consul, and he sailed yesterday in the *Eagle* for New-York.

Commodore HIGGINS and Surgeon MCNULTY, of the Cuban Navy, were in Washington yesterday, having come on from Wilmington, N. C. The Surgeon contradicts a statement which has been published in regard to the Commodore, and says that before leaving Montank Point he was struck in one of the eyes by a portion of a hawser which had parted, and when he arrived at Wilmington he was suffering from the effect. It is now thought that the *Cuba* will be bonded, as her officers are endeavoring to bring this about. The Wilmington papers speak favorably of the conduct of both officers and men attached to the Cuban vessel.

MEXICO.

Mexican advices to Oct. 30, by the way of Havana, are to the effect that the reports of dissensions among the Mexican Ministers is without foundation. Ex-Secretary SEWARD had arrived at Guadalajara, and was received with enthusiasm. He was to have arrived in Mexico on the 4th inst. The Americans in Mexico are dissatisfied, it is said, with the course of Minister NELSON. San Luis Potosi was quiet. Governor BUSTAMENTI had resigned, TREVINO had been elected Governor of Nueva Leon. A recent census showed a population of 130,000 in the capital. A submarine cable was talked of between Mexico and the United States. An accident at the Luz mine at Guananato resulted in the death of seven miners. LERDO DE TEJADA was to form a new Cabinet, and MANUEL SAAVEDIA had been made Minister of the Interior.

GENERAL.

Governor HOFFMAN made a speech at Albany on Friday evening, in response to a serenade tendered him by the Jacksonians, a political organization of that City, in which he gave expression to his views in regard to the future course to be pursued by the Democratic Party, in order to insure a permanent victory.

The Rochester Theatre, in that city, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with several adjacent buildings. Loss, $60,000. The fire was discovered in the green room at 5 A. M., and spread with great rapidity. Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT lost a large portion of his wardrobe.

The State constables of Massachusetts on Friday night made a raid upon a number of lager beer saloons in Boston, and seized the stock. The sudden enforcement of the Prohibitory law so soon after election occasioned considerable excitement.

Governor GEARY, of Pennsylvania, has signed the death warrants of JOHN FIELDS and ZACHARY TAYLOR, both convicted of different murders in that State, and they are to be executed on Tuesday, the 4th day of December.

The Council of the Lutheran Church of North America continued its sessions at Chicago, Ill., yesterday. The most important business transacted was the decision to establish a denominational theological seminary at Chicago, and a large amount of funds and property was reported to have been already secured in that city.

A vagabond named BEN CRISSEY, on Friday, entered the house of Mrs. DODGE, in the town of Stephentown, Rensselaer County, in this State, and attempted to outrage her person, when she seized an ax and struck him a blow, killing him instantly.

The political complexion of the Illinois Constitutional Convention, according to the latest returns, is Republicans, 42; Democrats, 30; Conservative, 2; Independent, 1.

A fire on Friday night, at Harrisburg, Penn., destroyed five dwelling houses and their contents. Loss, $10,000.

The Georgia State Fair is to be held at Macon on the 16th inst. Governor BULLOCK was in Washington yesterday for the purpose of inviting the President to be present.

A Mrs. SOLOMON and her son, living in Virginia, about eight miles from Charlotteville, were brutally murdered by parties unknown on Friday night.

At Washington, D. C., late Friday night, a serious disturbance occurred at a colored church where a revival was in progress, and the officers of the Police, who attempted to quell the riot, were resisted and roughly handled. Officer BROWNE received wounds which will probably prove fatal, and the injuries of Officer LAWLER are very severe. Four of the rioters were subsequently arrested.

A general order has just been issued from the War Department forbidding squatters or citizens from henceforth entering or residing upon Military Reservations unless in the employ of the Government or with the permission of Department Commanders, who are directed to enforce the order.

The game of base ball between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, came off in that city yesterday afternoon, and resulted in favor of the latter by a score of 17 to 8. About 6,000 spectators witnessed the game, which was not as well played as it would have been had the weather been warmer.

A daughter of FRANCIS RAMSEY, one of the Superintendents of the Welland Canal, in crossing a bridge at Haldemand, Canada, on Friday night, accidentally fell off and was drowned.

OTIS TUFTS, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Boston, the inventor of the elevator now so generally in use, dropped dead in that city on Friday night, of heart disease, and was found lying on the sidewalk.

ROBERT J. WALKER is reported seriously ill at Washington.

A fire yesterday morning at Kent, Ohio, burned out a number of business firms, loss $12,000; and another one at Creek Centre, Warren County, in this State, destroyed the Lewis Hotel and other property, valued at $10,000.

The Lake National Bank at Wolfboro, N. H., was entered on Friday night and robbed of its entire contents, consisting of money, notes, bonds and private deposits. The loss is heavy.

LOCAL.

The Executive Committee of the Union Republican General Committee met at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, last evening, Mr. GEORGE B. VAN BRUNT presiding. It was decided to call a Convention on the 15th inst. for the purpose of nominating candidates for the December election.

The anniversary of the Universalist Mission School of New York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Brevoort Rooms, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Over 300 children attended, and were addressed by the leading Universalist ministers of the City.

Secret investigations have recently been had before United States Commissioner OSBORN, in the case of ROMAINE MULLIGAN and JAMES CAULDWELL, charged with being implicated in extensive drawback frauds with certain other persons, whose names have not been revealed. Mr. SAMUEL T. BLATCHFORD is alleged to be among the accused parties.

A motion was made yesterday at the United States District Court, (Southern District,) before Judge BLATCHFORD, to vacate the order for the arrest of two of the defendants in the case of GOULD *vs.* BUSHNELL and others. The Court refused the motion, on the ground that inasmuch as the parties have removed outside of the jurisdiction of the Sheriff, and have not yet been arrested, the motion to rescind the order of arrest cannot be complied with.

The Grand Jury has done nothing yet with the gold conspirators, and the probabilities are they will not do much, if anything.

Another action has been commenced against JAMES FISK, Jr., by WATSON B. FARE, to recover a difference of $272,500 on gold transactions during the exciting days of last month. Attachments have been issued against the property of the defendant.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner FLYNN in the case of ARCHIBALD DOUGLASS, who was killed by THOS. JACKSON, a Deputy Sheriff, while quarreling in Washington-street, on the 29th ult. The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, who was formally committed for trial.

Another examination was held before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, in the case of T. COLLMAN and others, charged with selling unstamped tobacco.

The resignation of Mr. MCELRATH, Appraiser of Merchandise at this port, has been accepted by Secretary BOUTWELL, the same to take effect the 30th inst., when he will be succeeded by General PALMER, his present assistant.

A target excursion was held at Jones' Wood yesterday by the employes of R. M. STIVERS. Among the prizes contended for was a handsome light wagon.

The New Belgo-American Cable.

The dispatch we publish this morning announces that the Belgian Government has made the desired concession to an American company for laying a new ocean cable from Ostend to some point on the Atlantic coast between Maine and Georgia. This concession has already been signed, we are told, by the Belgian Minister.

The grantees named in this notable concession are Messrs. W. C. BARNEY, E. E. PAULDING, and J. S. BARTLETT. We can congratulate our American merchants that the conditions on which the concessions were made were only those proposed by the Company itself, and that their provisions seem to insure an honest and impartial working of the line. The nature of the negotiations which have been going on between the Belgian Government and the American Company, were some time since laid before the public, in our columns, by our Paris correspondent; and it was then explained that the proposed line derived especial interest and importance from the fact that it would be exempt from those risks of interruption to which the English and French lines will be exposed in time of war.

The conditions named in the grant itself are, that the line is not to touch on any foreign territory between the two coasts, and is to be *in working order* by the 1st of September, 1871,—less than two years from the present date. The privilege is to be exclusive, within the period of twenty years. The Belgian Government is to have such control over the line, and such general supervision as to prevent the disclosure of messages, while a reciprocal power is offered to our own Government as to this terminus of the line. "This," said our correspondent, in enumerating the conditions, "makes it a Government cable—a postal extension, in fact—without cost to either Government." We are also told on the same authority:

Both Governments are to have the free use of the line for thirty minutes each every twenty-four hours. During the remaining time Government dispatches are to be treated the same as general messages, with a right of precedence, however. Neither Government is to use the cable longer than an hour at any one time in the event of the other desiring to send a dispatch. The object of this provision is to prevent either from monopolizing the line during a crisis at which it might be an object for one Government to prevent another sending messages. Each of the Governments is to have its own confidential operator to forward its messages, and the other operators are to retire and to leave him in possession of the line when he is at work. Both these operators are to be paid by the Company.

Our people, however, are principally interested in the rate of charges for private messages. This is fixed by the concession at *ten cents a word*, while no message less than a dollar will be transmitted. It is almost incredible that so low a rate can be made to cover expenses, but the truth is that ocean telegraphy is no longer an experiment but an accomplished fact, and it has become as much a matter of course to send messages by wire to and fro between Europe and America as of old it used to be by mail.

The day is not distant when submarine telegraphs will be as cheap and as successful in working, as commodious and as generally used by the people of both hemispheres, as are now the transcontinental telegraphs which equal them in length of line.

We may add that the conduct of Belgium in this concession will contrast favorably with that of France in refusing American citizens the privilege of landing a new cable on French shores. The character of the special interests at which the new ocean cable aims, will be obvious from the conditions we have already recited.

British Land Reform.

Ireland is becoming the experimental arena of English politics. The principle applied to the settlement of the Church question will, at no distant day, be revived with reference to the English and Scotch establishments, and the future of the voluntary association which now represents Protestant Episcopacy in Ireland will have a material influence on the destinies of the State Churches in the sister Kingdoms. Should the British Government pursue the project, of which Mr. GLADSTONE has on several occasions expressed his approval, of acquiring possession of the railways of the United Kingdom, there is little doubt but the Irish system will be first experimented on, and the results of its management accepted as a test of the scheme. In a similar way the present agitation for land reform in Ireland is only the prelude to a more extensive movement, which will affect the most vital interests of the population of the United Kingdom.

As in the case of the Church Establishment, there are special and distinctive grievances attached to land tenure in Ireland, which demand immediate attention and prompt removal. The whole question has arisen out of centuries of misgovernment, during which the country has been treated as a conquered province and her people regarded as serfs. The entire extent of Irish land has been three times confiscated, with the exception of a few acres which escaped by some crotchet of law. The alien Governors found every native cultivator standing in a sort of family relation to the lord of the soil, and possessing a part ownership with the chief of his tribe, or clan, in the land which he cultivated. The farmers of both England and Scotland have outgrown their attachment to these feudal conditions of occupancy, by having been free to participate in the advantages of advancing civilization and being allowed to reap the legitimate profits of their industry. The Irish farmer has, unless in a few cases, never known a better state of things, and consequently retains a traditional fondness for the primitive relations of his forefathers. He has witnessed a succession of new owners who were equally destitute of sympathy with their tenants or the commonest regard to justice for their rights. He has seen the rapid multiplication of small freeholders to suit the political necessities of the landlords, and their equally rapid reduction when their political utility had ceased. By ejectments consequent upon this course, there were, between 1839 and 1843, 354,910 persons rendered houseless and homeless. In the twenty years between 1841 and 1861 there were leveled, after summary evictions, 283,000 houses, and as a result the population of Ireland decreased from 8,174,000 to 5,700,000. During the period that Ireland suffered a decrease of 2,000,000, Scotland, with its 2,500,000 of population, showed an increase of 1,250,000.

Such facts speak for themselves, and show the obvious necessity of a thorough and sweeping reform. The question, as it will shortly be presented to the British Legislature, is to determine the mutual relations between 8,450 landlords and 608,864 tenants. It is stated on good authority that 95 per cent. of the entire agricultural occupants of Ireland are tenants at will—*i. e.*, having no legal documents to secure their tenantcy, and liable to be turned out at not more than six months notice, without compensation for improvements or any other contingent loss. It remains to be seen whether the radical—perhaps almost agrarian—remedy sought by Irish reformers, of declaring every tenant to have an occupancy right, and not to be liable to be disturbed unless by his own private contract, or for non-payment of rent, will be conceded to them.

It is equally certain that should this be conceded to Ireland, very serious charges in the land tenure of both England and Scotland would soon be agitated. Two associations have already been formed in England, with the view of carrying out a comprehensive scheme of land reform in all the three Kingdoms. One of these, headed by Mr. MILL, aims at abolishing the present cumbrous and expensive method of legal transfer, and generally facilitating the acquisition of land by small capitalists, in order to place the question upon its only sound and ultimate basis—of making ownership and occupancy of agricultural property one and the same thing. On this, as well as on other problems of Government, this country has smoothed the way for European reformers, by showing them a practical embodiment of their most advanced principles, and thereby affording them the most conclusive arguments wherewith to meet their opponents. A more extreme body of reformers has been organized, with the view of effecting a total revolution in the conditions of British land tenure. So far as their programme is intelligible, they propose "a restoration of the land to the people, and the abolition of the practice of usury." The first step is to be effected by "buying up the landlords' right, as the right of the Irish Church had been bought up." As the scheme is professedly for the benefit of the "landless and moneyless," it is to be presumed that the State is to be called on to effect all this. Not content with reforms so sweeping, the association proposes also to concern itself with "the abrogation of landlords' game laws, primogeniture, unpaid magistrates, and poor law guardians." They have already come to the resolution that "the pleasure parks of the country are admirably adapted for home colonization," and, in the most comprehensive way, have declared open war against every vestige of feudalism. We scarcely imagine that even these enthusiasts themselves expect to live to see a tithe of their scheme accomplished; the fact of their existence is, however, a significant token of new currents of thought in Great Britain.

The Dress of American Women.

The other day a lecture was delivered in Brooklyn on the present mode of dress, with special reference to the evil effects of tight lacing. It is said that more than six hundred young ladies assembled to hear this discourse—a striking testimony to the interest of the subject, and perhaps to the ability of the lecturer, who was a lady. The attendance seems all the more creditable to the *teachable* capacities of the fair students, when we consider that there is no class in the world who so little need to be instructed *how* to dress as American women. The simplest and most decisive test of this is that no matter into what country they go, they at once attract attention as the best-dressed women to be seen in the streets. They have, in truth, made dress one of the fine arts. Any one who happens to be walking in Fifth-avenue on a Sunday, just as the churches are emptying themselves of their congregations, will see more graceful forms in absolutely faultless attire than any other city in the world would be able to show. It is a very rare thing to discover want of harmony in colors, or any sign of slovenliness, or a good dress spoiled in making, or marred by being carelessly put on. The American girl dresses well by a sort of instinct. She is always neat and trim, and can be immediately distinguished in the streets of any foreign city by her becoming appearance, and by the total absence of that "slovenliness," or striving after effect, which, as a rule, characterize the natives.

It may be said that American women are inclined toward extravagance in dress, and that anybody who spends as much would look as well as they do. This explanation would be as superficial as it is ill-natured. Take an average number of American, French and English girls; let them dress just as they liked, and at the end of the year there would not be very much difference in their dressmakers' bills. There are individuals in each country who are lavish in their expenditure—the Frenchwoman, for instance, will dissipate a fortune on diamonds and lace, and only stop when she has no more money to spend. But when the sum laid out upon dress has been exactly equal in each case, the American woman will make indisputably the better show. The Englishwoman, in the first place, is pretty sure to be a "dowdy." Her huge, shapeless boots are likely to be all trodden down on one side, her dress is ill-chosen, ill-made, and draggle-tailed, her shawl (she generally wears a shawl) seems to have been thrown upon her shoulders with a pitchfork, her bonnet is a flaring monstrosity, presenting a sort of "earthquake" contrast to her dress, and her parasol is the kind of article which is carried by the funny woman in a broad farce. Of course there are exceptions, but we are speaking of the average number of all classes, and no one who is competent to form an opinion will say that our picture is overdrawn. Give the ordinary English woman all the money in the world, and she will not dress herself well. She will never look so graceful, or so "dapper" as the American girl. English ladies dress more for home than they do for out-door display; but American women look well under all circumstances. They have a positive genius for dress, and it is half-surprising that they have not imparted some of it to the rougher sex, who, as a general thing, seem to think it of no consequence how a man's coat is made, what color it is, how it fits, or whether he goes out in the morning with it well brushed, or covered with "fluff" and dirt.

Frenchwomen more nearly rival our countrywomen than the English, but allow an American girl the same opportunities of getting her dresses made, and she would soon give her French sister cause for envy. The Frenchwoman is seldom tawdry, like the Englishwoman, but she is very apt to *overdress*—the most serious of all faults. She rarely carries this to the point at which it becomes vulgarity, but she will go beyond her means if she can, and strive to make herself look as much as possible like a model in a milliner's shop. Perhaps there are American women who have the same tendency, but they are rarely seen in New-York. Let any one walk down Broadway, and he will at once be struck with the nameless refinement and propriety of the dresses worn by the ladies. It seems to be a happy accident that so many well dressed people are all assembled in one thoroughfare. But go there any other day and it is the same. It is only when the absurd affectations of superior wealth come in to destroy natural good taste that the American woman ever studies display rather than true refinement.

"How is it that you American girls always seem dressed expressly for the occasion, no matter where you may be?" asked an Englishwoman not long ago. We cannot explain the cause, except by the general answer that good taste is a gift, and that most young ladies here are lucky enough to be born with it. There are times, however—especially in the Summer season, while the watering places are doing their demoralizing work—when all sorts of wild experiments are attempted. That custom of wearing the dress cut low in the neck out of doors was far from being a modest or graceful one. What was the object of it? A fair answer to that question would be the best commentary on the fashion. It is not quite gone out even now, although the commonest regard for health might have suggested its discontinuance. We may still see young ladies in the streets with their throats and necks bared to the chill breezes, as if they were particularly anxious to invite an attack of bronchitis, or sow the seeds of consumption in their constitutions. No wonder that coughs and severe colds have kept the doctors in uncommonly brisk practice this year. There never was a fashion devised which was better calculated to give employment to the medical profession. As for the preposteronaly large bows which were worn with these low-cut dresses, they reminded every impartial eye of the necktie put on by "bones" in a party of "nigger minstrels." The return of "young ladydom" proper to

[illegible] search, has had the effect to increase immensely in all importing countries the luggage accompanying such travellers. They may be quite unconscious of the surreptitious arrangements. The bribery of their servants is part of the usual operation. The excess of baggage disappears shortly after arrival on shore.

Instances of smuggling in the United States are thus far most frequently attributed to adopted citizens or foreigners trading among us. A story has been often repeated concerning one of our bank Presidents, to the effect that when engaged in mercantile pursuits, he evaded the duty on lead by importing the metal as "works of art" in the form of absurd statues of our Revolutionary patriots; but he always indignantly denied connection with the occurrence. We trust that an early relief from oppressive duties may extinguish the temptation to evade them, and that the time may never come when the practice of smuggling shall be largely adopted by American merchants, or be regarded with complacency by our community.

Not Characteristic of Americans.

At a recent opening of the United States Circuit Court in this City, the presiding Judge charged the Grand Jury as to their duty in respect to smuggling, remarking that the offence was not uncommon, but indictments for it were. Smuggling is essentially an artificial vice, springing directly from imprudent tariff legislation and solely developed by high duties. People of other nationalities than our own seem scarcely to regard this class of frauds as criminal. It is quite certain, being acknowledged by their own writers, that English merchants view smuggling with greater leniency than other offences against law.

When a considerable portion of a mercantile community are engaged in transgressing law, that which is really a crime comes to be considered a matter of business. Thus it was shown, in reports before committees of Parliament, that there was what might be called a smuggler's tariff in England. There were rates at which foreign articles were illicitly imported; premiums for rascality, currently quoted and recognized in the market: as, for instance, in a certain year, for illicit importations, 6 to 10 per cent. on gold and 10 to 13 on silver jewelry, 22 to 25 on silk goods tea 50, and spirits 80 per cent. In the same year the duties evaded in importations from France were estimated, exclusive of tobacco, as exceeding £800,000, more than half that loss to the Government being upon smuggled French brandy. On the other hand, English goods were smuggled into France to a value exceeding in one year £2,000,000. The agents of the smuggling companies appeared regularly on 'Change, made contracts openly, and effected insurances to cover illicit risks. The relative magnitude of business of this character may be inferred from evidence similarly furnished in 1840, that 48 per cent. of French silks imported into Great Britain paid no duty, and three-fourths of the tobacco consumed in Ireland was smuggled. It was easily demonstrable that if one cargo in three of brandy, hollands or tobacco were landed without the payment of duty, the business was splendidly profitable. There was also a species of smuggling practiced by obtaining the drawback upon the reëxportation of foreign goods, which were shipped and sent to sea, and then secretly relanded.

Spain has always suffered immensely from smuggling. The bulk of the trade of Gibraltar has been of that character. Being an English colony, it of course imports from the mother country duty free, and enormous quantities of goods contraband to Spanish laws pass thence into the interior. Until within a very few years there was a recognized system of division of revenue in the ports of Spain and Cuba. The business of smuggling opium into China, by causing a war, became a matter of history. In that instance the cause was evident; but similar practices have been prominent occasions of a majority of serious differences between nations, if not of actual warfare.

The English laws contain provisions indicating some of the processes by which smuggling is effected. Thus, apparatus for slinging and sinking goods, false bulkheads, false bows, double sides or bottoms, holes, pipes or devices for concealing goods, subject a vessel to forfeiture. All ships, boats, carriages or means of conveyance, with the animals employed, used in smuggling, may be forfeited; but we think statute law has never effected the seizure of a railway train.

Sir S. MORTON PETO, as recently as 1866, says that "every steamer plying between the Continent and Great Britain lands tobacco without paying duty." "The smuggling of tobacco appears to form a distinct branch of trade." "Most British seamen are occasional, many of them constant smugglers." Concealment is effected in coals, cargo and ship stores. "It is impossible to stop the system." The Chairman of the Board of Customs asserts his belief that many people informed against their own tobacco, to get the reward paid to informers. Quantities of tobacco have, within a few years, been seized concealed in bundles of willows, and in tin cases, cleverly inserted in barrels of pickled pork and other provisions. An ingenious trick, discovered by the merest accident, consisted in enveloping tobacco in melted resin in the interior of casks supposed to contain only the latter product. Cigars were concealed between partitions in toys and toy boxes. The use of smuggling dogs between the frontiers of continental States has been recently revived. Rewards for killing them formerly resulted in the death of more than 40,000. The practice is to feed them well in the locality where the goods are to be delivered, and then drive them to the place where they are to be loaded, and there subject them to beating and partial starvation. They are sent off during the night; and being large and strong animals, carry from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds each. There are time-honored stories of officials bent on investigating illicit frauds, whose servants were so tampered with that the smuggled goods were carried in the baggage of the functionaries themselves. The fact that the belongings of Government officials are not subjected to

The Disasters of the Year.

It is remarkable that of the past events which stand forth prominently in our recollection, disasters and crimes should be among the chief. The year of "the panic," of "the great fire," of "the famine," of the "awful murder," are more distinctly recognized by those occurrences than almost anything else, excepting, of course, such as those in which we have borne a personal share. This being the case, the year 1869 will be long remembered, for its course has been marked by a series of disasters curiously various and exceptionally destructive.

The series began early. We can only touch it here and there. On Jan. 6, two hundred people assembled at a Rochester schoolhouse were let down through the falling floor, and eight persons were killed. This accident was of an exceptional character, and many such cannot be expected in one twelvemonth. Not until April 7 did the Gold Hill mine in Nevada take fire. But it was a horrible affair—there were about thirty-six men suffocated or roasted to death, away from all chance of help. The remaining mining disasters occurred later—it was on Sept. 6 that over a hundred men and boys were hermetically sealed up in the Carbonale mine, and there perished, every one. Happy those others, fifteen, who, on the same day, were dragged, more dead than alive, from a burning shaft at Carbon Hill, in Missouri. The fall of a bridge crowded with excursionists, at Vauxhall Island, in July, which killed some half-score people and maimed a number of others, was uncommon enough to be noteworthy. The most curious accident of the year was probably the explosion, in New-York, of a quantity of fireworks, in a van containing a number of returning drunken excursionists. The pyrotechnic display was brilliant, but the poor wretches who died were burned out of semblance to humanity.

But while such events as the foregoing are not to be foreseen, there are others which belong to the common order of disasters, which are expected always to recur. The only point in respect to these latter which is worth noting is their frequency in any particular year. Here again 1869 stands forth preëminent. Take fires as an example. They have been very numerous and destructive. Every month has had its great fire, such, among many more, as the burning up of half of Troy, Penn., in January, destroying $150,000 in value; petroleum, at Pittsburg, April 15, $225,000; eight fires in one March night at Chicago; a block in Philadelphia, in June, $300,000; a block in Nashville, also in June, $225,000; Allentown Iron Works, in September, $300,000, throwing a thousand men out of employment, and the burning of a New-York janitor and his family only a few days ago. Deaths by kerosene are looked for, too, and may be, so long as the law and the profits are at variance; nor need we do more than recall our statement in August last, that fifty-two persons had been killed in New-York alone up to that period.

Railway accidents we look for as a matter of course. But this year's record of these is a distinguished one. Trains were thrown off the track and thrown down embankments too often for special mention here—the killing of six passengers on the Long Island road in April; the Mast Hope horror in July, when nine poor creatures are known to have been burned to ashes, and none can say how many more; and the Memphis train which fell through a trestle at Clarkesville, killing several persons and burning up, are quite enough to make this year remarkable for its railway disasters.

Explosions, too, have their share in the sacrifice of life every year—this year more than a usual share. Thus, in April, the Missouri River steamer *Uselda's* boiler burst, the boat being snagged and sinking, and fifty returning soldiers were missing. The *Phantom* exploded on the Ohio in September, killing about eight persons; the *Cumberland*, in August, on the Ohio, killed fifteen people, and was totally lost in the same way. The visitors at the Indianapolis State Fair will never forget the boiler explosion in the midst of a gay crowd, by which a score of them were mangled horribly and stricken dead. And then came fires at sea or on inland waters—the *Thames*, off Hatteras, was burned April 6, with five lives lost; the *Blue Jacket* caught fire at sea on March 7, and out of sixty-nine souls on board only eight were known to be saved. The story of how her boat's crew floated helplessly for days, some among them starving to death or dying raving mad, and the rest found almost faded out of life, is still familiar to us all. But we must stop. Only, as we close, we remember how lately came the new sensation of the *Stonewall* horror, of fire and flood; and we recall, too, how the *United Kingdom* sailed one April day out of this port, with passengers and crew, and that whether she was burned or foundered at sea will never be known until the waves give up their dead.

Kings and Princes have greatly changed their habits and gone largely on their travels latterly—no doubt to their own benefit and that of the world at large. We have seen the Guelphic Princes, who never went much further than Hanover before, roving away to the remote parts of the earth, and the Grand Turk himself, to his own amazement, moving among the Fuegis and other Gisours of the West. After this, the journeys of the Kaiser, the French Empress, the Crown Princes and Grand Dukes to meet the Khedif at Suez are of secondary importance—though significant enough, too. The world is a good deal changed since the time when Kings stayed at home as steadily as the Emperor of China or the Mikado at present—except when they went to war with one another.

GEORGE PEABODY has taught a lesson which may, and must be, of immense benefit to his survivors, and especially to his own countrymen. He has shown, in the true spirit of democracy that the finest sort of human glory is within the reach of common citizenship, independently of soldiership or poetry, or statesmanly achievement. All men of means who would be remembered among mankind can imitate his example and have their wish. And the great lesson has another important feature. It suggests that rich people should not leave property by will for the lawyers to fight over and gobble up, but give it away handsomely in their life-time, and thus enjoy a foretaste of their own posthumous renown.

The sale of autographs in this City seems to show that the spirit of "hero-worship," as CARLYLE would term it, is subsiding somewhat. A letter of DANIEL WEBSTER went for 50 cents. A letter or two of DICKENS brought but $3 each; Lady BLESSINGTON'S, $1 15; LONGFELLOW'S, 75 cents, and the last translator of HOMER, (Lord DERBY,) 2 cents! Remarkably enough, the autograph of EDGAR POE brought $5—just as much as was paid for one of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S. We cannot help thinking that, just at present, a good autograph of Lord BYRON would bring over $15. Tokens of the great celebrities may be now had very cheaply; and, if things go on in this way, we fancy the business of one ROBERT SPRING, just arrested in Philadelphia for flooding the country with forged autographs, will be worth little or nothing.

Earl GREY, on the subject of the British colonies, argues—in a letter published in the London *Times*, and quoted in our last—pretty much as MENENIUS argued long ago in presence of the Roman *plebs*. He would have the colonies bound closer to the mother country by a well-regulated imperial system, on the principle of centralization. He is of opinion that it is not a loose independence those colonies need, but more and fuller British government. The argument is a fair one in an imperial respect; but the geographical obstacles confound it. The Canadas are not "in a concatenation accordingly"—the huge dominion making always a very preposterous show of adhesion to its remote parent. After all, the tail of the British kite will be found far too heavy for it, very probably.

The fire in Liberty-street, in which a family of four persons was destroyed, it appears was caused by carelessness so gross as to be incredible, if it were not substantiated by incontrovertible evidence. That workmen should pursue their labors by the light of cotton waste burning fiercely within a few inches of inflammable material almost passes belief, but is not so improbable as that they should have left the workroom without taking the trouble to extinguish the dangerous flame that caused the subsequent horror. And that horror, it appears from the report of Fire Marshal BRACKETT, might have been averted if the policeman on the post had exerted himself to save the imperiled family, or had even given information of their peril. The whole affair evinces a lack of sense that calls for more rigid investigation than it has yet received.

Rapid advances are being made with the arrangements for the proposed Workmen's International Exhibition to be held in London in 1870. The distinguishing features of this project are, that each article exposed is to bear the signature of the workman by whom it was made; that in trades where division of labor is the rule, specimens of each particular branch are to be submitted, and workmen are to be invited to cooperate with each other in the production of combined articles. Agricultural produce and raw materials used in manufactures are also to be exhibited from all parts of the world. Mr. GLADSTONE is President, supported by sundry noblemen and gentlemen as Vice-Presidents. The Agricultural Hall, Islington, a building able to contain 30,000 people, is to be the scene of the exhibition. Other European nations have already made considerable preparations for participating in the scheme. Several Italian and German Governments have arranged to transmit their national contributions at the expense of the State. The French Government is also zealously cooperating to secure a due representation of their manufactures. At New-Orleans a very active and energetic committee is reported to have been formed, and the sugar-manufacturing process, in which a high degree of excellence has been attained, is to be exhibited from that quarter. The South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society heads the movement in the South, and we hear also of contributions from the Western States and from California.

It has been calculated that were the whole Union peopled as densely as Massachusetts it would have a population of 619,000,000, a number far outstripping the teeming multitudes of China, and constituting it the greatest Empire of ancient or modern times. This computation supposes an average of 173 persons to the square mile, a proportion very largely exceeded in many countries of the Old World. The State of New-York shows an average of ninety-four persons to the square mile. It was lately estimated that our population in the year 1900, would amount to 100,000,000, an increase which would give an average of twenty-eight persons to each square mile in the Union. The Philadelphia *North American* quotes these figures to support the statement that Pennsylvania can, and will sustain, with ease, a population of 30,000,000. Her vast mineral resources are still in the infancy of their development, and yet they at present yield sixty per cent. of all the iron made in the United States. In addition to this the Keystone State yields a steadily increasing annual total of 17,000,000 tons of coal.

Celebration of Anniversary of Universalist Mission School.

The anniversary of the Universalist Mission School, of New-York, was celebrated yesterday afternoon at the Brevoort Rooms, Fifty-fourth-street, near Third-avenue. Dr. G. G. NEEDHAM, Superintendent of the School, presided. Over 300 children attended, and conducted themselves very creditably during the proceedings. The services opened with the "Gloria," which was admirably sung by the children, who were led by Mr. J. A. KELLY, tenor of Dr. CHAPIN'S church, and accompanied on the organ by Mr. A. L. HOLDEN, organist of the same church. Eloquent addresses, congratulating the Superintendent on his management, and the children for their excellent good conduct and ability, were delivered by Rev. Mr. PULLMAN, of the Thirty-fifth-street Universalist Church; Rev. G. H. EMERSON, editor of the *Christian Leader*; Rev. A. J. CANFIELD, pastor of the Universalist Society, of Williamsburg; Rev. R. C. SWARTZER, pastor of the Bleecker-street Church, and Dr. E. H. CHAPIN. The speeches were interspersed by singing from the children, after which the delighted audience and the young ones adjourned to the refreshment rooms, where they agreeably wound up a very pleasant and entertaining afternoon.

WASHINGTON.

The Condition of the Treasury—The New-York Appraisership—A Negro Riot—Important Order from the War Department—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—The books of the Treasury this afternoon showed the coin balance to be $112,669,101 75, in which are included $31,463,320, the amount of outstanding gold certificates. The currency balance was $8,939,279 07. The bonds purchased this month subject to the action of Congress were on the 3d of November $2,000,000, with an average premium of 12⅝, and on Nov. 4, $1,000,000, the premium on which averaged 12 9-10. One million of bonds were also purchased on the 1st inst. for the sinking fund on an average premium of 12 7-10. One million of gold sold on the 5th to be delivered to-day is not accounted for in the above balance. It will of course reduce the coin by $1,000,000 and increase the currency in the same proportion, together with the premium. Eight million of coin interest was paid on the 1st inst.

THE CITY'S MORALITY.

Washington is the happiest or the most innocent place in the world at the present time—if we may form an opinion from the report in the city journals. Two men are missing, and no one knows where they have gone or what has become of them. In a colored riot last night two Policemen were brutally beaten. Petty thefts are reported all over the city, and altogether the criminal business before the Courts is unusually large

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Considerable amusement was caused at the Capitol to-day by the receipt of an official package from the Dominion Government, addressed to the Clerk of the United States Senate, at St. Louis, Mo. The communication was sent to the would-be Capitol, and was returned from the Post Office there with St. Louis erased, and the words added, "Try Washington, D. C."

THE NEW-YORK APPRAISERSHIP.

THOS. McELRATH, Esq., Appraiser in the New-York Custom-house, having resigned that position, Secretary BOUTWELL to-day appointed General GEORGE W. PALMER to the position. General PALMER has been Assistant Appraiser. The resignation and appointment take effect Nov. 30.

OTHER APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed W. R. WOODEN to be Assessor of the Twelfth New-York District, Dutchess and Columbia, *vice* B. PLATTE CARPENTER, resigned. Also CURTIS H. BROGDEN to be Collector for the Second District of North Carolina.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

A SERIOUS RIOT.

Late last night as services were being held in the colored Church (Mission) where a revival is in progress, a disturbance arose between a portion of the persons attending them. Officer LAWLER, of the Seventh Precinct, ordered the rioters to disperse. He was resisted, however, and Officer BROWN of the same Precinct, came to his assistance. As the officers were attempting to arrest some of the most notorious of the ruffians, they were suddenly set upon by a gang of men, their weapons taken away, and they were fearfully beaten; some held the officers while others beat them with clubs and stones; others again inflicting severe gashes with knives or razors. Officer BROWN's head was cut in several places, his jaw broken, and the injuries on other portions of the body are so severe that his recovery is doubtful. Officer LAWLER's injuries are also very severe.

As soon as the news of the riot reached the the Police Station, the whole force of the Precinct was ordered out, but on arriving at the church, the rioters had dispersed. Four of the rioters were arrested, and six or eight more of them are known to the Police.

REVENUE MATTERS.

Supervisor FULTON, of Pennsylvania, has secured the arrest of F. G. POMPEJI for selling tobacco with counterfeit stamps. The Supervisor has also ordered the seizure of the wholesale liquor establishment of HENRI KILLIAN, for violation of the law. There were 200 barrels of raw spirits among the articles seized.

Two dollars and fifty cents were received this morning by Commissioner DELANO from a party in Philadelphia, who considered that he had wronged the Internal Revenue Department to that extent.

AN IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following general order has been issued from the Headquarters of the Army: "Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to enter or reside upon a military reservation, unless he be in the employment of the Government or permitted by the Department Commander; in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged or the permission withdrawn. Department Commanders will exercise a general supervision of all military reservations within the limits of their commands, and will use force to remove squatters and trespassers when in their judgment it becomes necessary. Where parties are already in possession, with valuable improvements, the Department Commander will cause an investigation to be made, and submit each case separately for the decision and orders of the Secretary of War."

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending to-day amount to $4,289,300.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans	50,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston	25,000
To the United States Depository at Pittsburg	50,000
To the United States Depository at Chicago	50,000
To the United States Depository at Cincinnati	50,000
To the United States Depository at Mobile	25,000
To the United States Depository at Buffalo	25,000
To the United States Depository at Louisville	25,000
To national banks, &c	279,614
The Treasurer holds in trust as security for circulating national bank notes	342,552,250
For public deposits	19,508,000
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	124,430
Total amount burned to date	17,433,474
Amount issued during the week for bills destroyed	155,170
Balance due for mutilated notes	154,044
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,774,375
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	492,197

NAVY.

WILLIAM MARVIN PRESTON, of Indiana, has been appointed Assistant Paymaster in the United States Navy. Lieutenant THOMAS PERRY has been ordered to the *Miantonomoh*, and Second Assistant Engineers GEORGE W. HALL and HARRISON SPEAR have been ordered to the *Albany*. The order of Lieutenant J. K. P. RUGSDALL to the *Miantonomoh* has been revoked. First Assistant Engineer OSCAR H. LACKEY has been detached from the *Albany* and ordered to the *Swatara*.

The steamer *Tallapoosa* left here to-day for New-York, and with freight for the Boston and Portsmouth Navy Yards; and thence with sealed orders for an unknown destination.

THE GEORGIA STATE FAIR.

Governor BULLOCK had an interview to-day with the President and members of the Cabinet with reference to the Agricultural Fair at Macon, Ga., the people of that State desiring their attendance during its continuance. They expressed their regret that public duties, in view of the near approach of Congress, would prevent their acceptance of the invition, but hoped the Fair would prove a success.

PERSONAL.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who called on the President to-day were: Mr. CATACAZY, Russian Minister; General HARNEY; Senator PATTERSON, of New-Hampshire; Representatives KELLEY, of Pennsylvania; ORTH, of Indiana; CHURCHILL, of New-York; JENCKES, of Rhode Island, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, and others.

It is expected that Commissioners CAPRON, DELANO and FISHER, Senator POMEROY and other gentlemen of prominence will leave here for Macon next Friday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

THE OPERA AT THE ACADEMY.

Mr. MARETZEK's Italian Opera Troupe has been very successful thus far, the attendance having been numerous and fashionable, and the new singers quite up to the mark of public expectation. Among the strangers, the new tenor, M. LEFRANC, has produced the most decided impression, his *ut de poitrine* having thrown his audience into transports of approbation whenever heard. M. LEFRANC is an artist of much delicacy and refinement, apart from this phenomenal exhibition, and we rejoice, therefore, that his chance is so good to become a great favorite with the New-York public. Mme. BRIOL, the new prima donna, has a soprano voice of great strength and histrionic ability, capable of responding in a broad and flowing style to the most trying exigencies. "Il Trovatore," the opening opera, was given on Wednesday, and was followed on Friday by "Linda di Chamounix." Miss KELLOGG, who was received with much cordiality, sang the music of the heroine with fine effect, and Signor RONCONI made a superb dramatic success as her bereaved father. This opera was altogether very satisfactorily rendered, and has given an invaluable impetus to the season. A repetition of "Il Trovatore at the *matinée* of Saturday drew a magnificent house. "Crispino e la Comare" is on the bills for Monday.

The RICHINGS Opera Troupe open at the Grand Opera House on Nov. 15, and promise to do many things and to do them well. Among the company, besides that of the clever Directress, we see the names of Mr. Henry Haigh, (first appearance in New-York,) Mr. Henry Drayton, (first appearance in New-York in English opera,) Mr. Brookhouse Bowler, Mr. Pierre Bernard, Mr. Henry C. Peakes, Mr. Jas. A. Arnold, Mr. Jas. G. Peakes, Mr. Warren White, Mr. Walter Birch, Annie Kemp Bowler, Mrs. Henry Drayton, Anna Mischka and Mrs. C. R. Bernard. MEYERBEER's "Huguenots" is to be sung for the first time in English, and "Maritana" will be the opening selection. It is announced that notwithstanding the vast outlay attending these performances, no advance will be made on the regular popular prices.

Mme. ANNA BISHOP's grand concert, which takes place on Wednesday evening next, is to be a very diversified and brilliant affair, and will, we trust, be numerously attended.

The Alleghanian Vocalists and Bell Ringers, well known and very popular *artistes*, will give one of their delightful entertainments at the National Hall, in Harlem, to-morrow evening. They have just returned from a very profitable six months' tour throughout Europe.

Theatrical.

The great event of the coming week at Wallack's is the reappearance of the popular manager, an event which takes place to-morrow night, in Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy called "Home." This combination of attractions will no doubt insure a crowded and brilliant attendance. The past week has been devoted to an alternation of modern and what, by comparison, may be styled mediæval comedies. "Still Waters Run Deep" was acted on Monday and Saturday, when some changes were made in the former cast. Mr. WYNDHAM played *Captain Hawksley* remarkably well. There is something quite refreshing in this gentleman's freedom from exaggeration. Mr. J. W. WALLACK was very good indeed as *John Mildmay*. Miss LOUISA MOORE delighted her admirers as the youthful wife, and Miss MESTAYER acquitted herself to general satisfaction in the difficult and ungracious part of *Mrs. Sternhold*. The company at Wallack's is getting in capital working trim, and, now that the manager himself is to don the harness, is certainly not to be surpassed either in England or in this country.

The amazing feat performed by the HANLON Brothers this week at the Tammany, has attracted throngs to that popular establishment. We have already described this wonderful acrobatic achievment, the great feature of which consists in hurling a child through the air a distance of thirty feet, at no less a height from the stage, by a man who hangs head downward from parallel bars; the performer who receives the child being in a like position at the other hand. The morality of this entertainment has been variously commented upon; and we are free to confess—having previously described the affair simply as a matter of interesting public intelligence—that we should infinitely prefer that life or limb should never be risked in such exhibitions, and those of children least of all. The public, however, insist upon flocking to witness these performances, and the fact furnishes managers and acrobats with strong temptation, if not justification, for yielding to the popular demand. In the present instance, too, a net, whose strength and efficacy are thoroughly tested in sight of the audience, provides against any serious injury; while the coolness and immense practice of the performers assures the audience that the athletes can safely and surely do what they undertake. This act will, no doubt, remain a leading attraction at the Tammany for a long time to come.

Miss BATEMAN, whose great and (better still) deserved success has had no decrease since her present engagement at Booth's Theatre was commenced, continued at that house last week. Her acting in "Mary Warner" has already been written of here, and no better idea of its effect can now be given than by the simple record of its attractiveness, proven by crowded houses, and of its truthfulness, pathos and power, recognized by unbroken attention and the heartiest demonstrations of admiration. Miss BATEMAN appears in the same drama all this week, with which, we understand, her very brilliant performances terminate. Their influence, we believe, will be enduring.

"Poor Humanity," a drama founded upon F. W. ROBINSON's novel of the same name, and wrought into a stage-work by the romancer himself, is to be brought out at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow. Mr. J. K. MORTIMER, Mr. J. B. STUDLEY, Mr. GEO. BECKS and Miss ELIZA NEWTON are to fill the principal parts, the most important of these, however, being taken by Mr. WILLIAM HOLSTON, a very accomplished low comedian, who embodied *Mrs. Wisby* in London and who will represent the same person here. The literary worth of the piece and fresh scenery from the brush of Mr. HAYES, and the merits of the *artistes* of the Olympic will of course go far toward securing the success of "Poor Humanity;" but especial reliance is placed upon Mr. HOLSTON, concerning whose performance in England the author of the novel and play wrote: "I regret that I missed you behind the scenes last Saturday after 'Poor Humanity' was over, to thank you for your great study of *Mrs. Wisby*. It was an admirable creation, and in the language of a literary friend of mine present on the opening night, you appeared to have stepped out of the book on to the Surrey boards."

The French Theatre will be opened for a regular dramatic season on Wednesday evening next. We shall have more to say hereafter of the prospects, which seem bright enough at present. "London," a new drama, is to be brought out by Mr. TAYLEURE with scenery painted expressly for the play in England. An excellent company will interpret the work.

"Much Ado About Nothing" will be produced at the Fifth-avenue Theatre to-morrow evening, Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS embodying, of course, the heroine.

At Niblo's, LOTTA enters the second week of her very prosperous engagement. "Charles O'Malley" is in the last week of his career at the Grand Opera House. "Yankee" ROBINSON commences on engagement at Wood's Museum to-morrow. Elsewhere no event of note calls for attention.

The Lecture Room.

Miss KATE FIELD is to undertake directly a somewhat extensive lecturing tour, and she begins her series at Steinway Hall, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 9. The first theme discussed by Miss FIELD will be "Out in the Woods," referring, we presume, to the Adirondacks. Miss FIELD has succeeded in pleasing audiences who are usually supposed to be both critical and exacting, and, having had considerable practice since her last appearance on the rostrum in New-York, we doubt not that she will now achieve an improvement on what was before a promising success.

Mr. GEORGE W. HOWS, a well-known *littérateur* of this City, is soon to deliver a humorous lecture at Steinway Hall.

Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA has been offered $5,000 to deliver six lectures in San Francisco, Cal.

Country Notes.

Mlle. PATTI sings in Trenton, N. J., to-morrow night. She was part of last week in Washington, D. C., and yesterday in Philadelphia....The Trimble Opera House, now being built in Albany, will seat about 1,500 spectators. T. R. JACKSON is the architect, and MINARD LEWIS the scenic artist....Mr. FORREST and the Richings Opera Troupe were last week in Buffalo....The Grau Opera Troupe cannot sing *Roberto* in Hartford, Conn., as there is but one trapdoor in the Opera House, and the proprietor declines to cut any others for the representation of the graveyard scene. The troupe open in Philadelphia to-morrow week....Miss LAURA KEENE acted in "The School for Scandal" on the occasion of her benefit, at the Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, last week. Mr. J. H. JACK was *Sir Peter*....On Tuesday Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL acted with her wonted success in New-Haven, Conn....G. L. FOX & Co. act in Providence, R. I., this week. ....Mr. EDWIN BOOTH commenced an engagement of nine evenings and two afternoons at the Boston Theatre, on Monday last....Mr. DE CORDOVA lectures to-morrow in Boston on the "Sham Family"....Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL appear at the Boston Adelphi Nov. 14.... The Sangalli Ballet Troupe appear at the National Theatre, in Washington, D. C., this week ....Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS were last week at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati .... Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her blonde associates were at the Cincinnati National Theatre. Miss THOMPSON was still writing for the local papers, and all for love of Art....Miss KATE REYNOLDS was last week at the Cleveland (Ohio) Academy of Music....The WORRELL SISTERS were in Louisville, Ky., last week .... Mrs. BOWERS was last week filling an engagement at the Louisville, Ky., Opera House....Mr. JEFFERSON was acting in "Rip Van Winkle" at Crosby's Opera House, in Chicago, last week.... A drama called "Mary Warner," and seemingly identical in substance to that being acted at Booth's, has been produced at Aiken's Theatre, in Chicago....Latest advices report Signor BRIGNOLI and his company at De Bar's Opera House, in St. Louis....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week at De Bar's Opera House, in St. Louis ....Miss ELISE HOLT was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Manager J. T. FORD opens the Wilmington, N. C. Theatre, to-morrow, for the Winter....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN plays in New Orleans, in March....Mr. and Miss BATEMAN are acting in "Formosa," at the New Orleans Varieties....Mr. BROUGHAM and Mr. MAYO were still in New-Orleans. Mr. JOHN COLLINS commenced an engagement there last week....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, benefitted by the performance given at the California Theatre, in San Francisco, on Oct. 29; during the progress of the performance he was presented a wreath wrought in frosted silver, and inscribed "To EDWIN ADAMS, from his friends"....Mme. CAMILLE URSO had reached San Francisco safely, and was about to participate in a series of grand concerts....Prince ARTHUR honored the French-Canadians, now traveling in Canada, with M. PAUL JUIGNET, by assisting at one of their performances in Quebec, a few nights ago.

The Foreign Drama.

MR. TOM TAYLOR'S NEW COMEDY.

The London *Daily News* deals with Mr. TOM TAYLOR's new comedy in the following terms: The Haymarket, which has been closed for some time, while Mr. BUCKSTONE and his supporters have been fulfilling a professional tour in the country, has been reopened for the performance of an original comedy by Messrs. TOM TAYLOR and AUGUSTUS DUBOURG. The piece, which bears the title of "New Men and Old Acres, or a Managing Mamma," was performed in August last at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, on the occasion of the benefit of Mr. BUCKSTONE. Its success was then, we believe, as complete a demonstration of its power to please the public as it is possible to derive from a "first night;" but the comedy has since been reserved for performance in London. It is, therefore, as far as the metropolis is concerned, strictly "new;" nor can its one representation in the country, under these exceptional circumstances, be regarded as more than a full dress rehersal, to which Mr. BUCKSTONE's friends have been by favor admitted. The theatre was crowded, and the reception given to Mr. BUCKSTONE, on his reappearance, by the Haymarket audience afforded another illustration of the sort of affectionate regard which the playgoing public—a good-natured race—entertain toward established favorites on the stage. The theme of Messrs. TAYLOR and DUBOURG's comedy is the very old one of contrast and conflict between the old class and the new—the aristocratic landed gentry and the wealthy self-made men of our day. The first act takes place at Cleve Abbey, the ancient seat of the Vavasour family. *Mr. Vavasour*, whose estates are so heavily mortgaged that ruin is impending, has a daughter *Lilian*, whom his wife, *Lady Vavasour*, the managing mamma of the comedy, is anxious to marry to a *Mr. Brown*, a wealthy *parvenu*, and the mortgagee of the property, by which step she expects to retrieve the fortunes of their house. *Brown* is really a man of high honor; and *Lilian Vavasour*, from despising him, comes really to entertain for him a strong affection. Their union is speedily arranged, when new troubles overtake the "managing lady." Owing to a panic on the Stock Exchange, *Brown* is so reduced in fortune as to be compelled to part with the mortgage deeds of the estate for £40,000 to one *Bunter*, a neighbor of the *Vavasours*, and a *parvenu* of the coarse, vulgar and selfish class. *Bunter* having been informed, by an agent named *Blazenbaig*, that he has discovered on the estate a valuable vein of rich hematite iron ore, determines to keep the matter secret between them, and rejoices in the prospect of speedily becoming the possessor of the Vavasour property. Meanwhile *Lady Vavasour*, having heard of these things, prepares to break off the match between her daughter and *Brown*. In this there is little difficulty. *Brown* honorably renounces his claim to the hand of *Lilian*, pays his creditors, and reappears on the scene much reduced in worldly wealth, but with an honorable character, and prospects by no means desperate. So far from cherishing ill-will towards the *Vavasours*, he is enabled to materially interfere in the scheme of *Bunter* and his roguish confederate for making wealth at their expense. In fact, he has himself discovered *Blaizenbaig's* secret, and apprises him and *Bunter* of the fact. *Bunter* and *Blazenbaig* then attempt to bribe him to silence him, failing in which they resort to the desperate expedient of locking him in a room. The case, in fact, is urgent; for *Vavasour* is that very day about to execute the deeds conveying his estates to *Bunter*. In the end, however, the designs of the latter are frustrated by *Brown's* timely warning of the mineral wealth of the property. Thus suddenly enriched, *Vavasour* is of course enabled, instead of parting with Clere Abbey, to pay off the mortgage and set *Bunter* at defiance—the discomfiture of the latter being completed by the fact that his confederate, *Blazenbaig*, has already cashed the check for his share in the value of his secret; while a scheme, which his vulgar wife has prepared, for making their daughter a great lady is overturned by the discovery that the intended husband, *Bertie Fitzurse*, a cousin of *Lilian's*, cannot, owing to the peculiar descent of the peerage, by any possibility succeed to the coveted title. The comedy, though wanting anything like that view of serious interest which can alone take hold of the hearts of an audience, is lively and amusing throughout, while the dialogue, which is generally clever and polnted, sometimes attains even higher merits. But the acting of Miss ROBERTSON, who sustained the part of *Lilian*, might alone have sufficed to secure success for a work of far inferior merits. A young lady who talks slang, corrupted by the society of a sporting cousin, would be a dangerous part in ordinary hands; but Miss ROBERTSON's performance in no part degenerated into anything like vulgarity. There was a neatness and a finish not only in her delivery of the words, but in all her movements, including that indefinable filling up of time known to the actors as "business," which belong to the very best school of comedy acting. Nor is she much less at home in the more pathetic portions of her part, particularly in the scene in which, in view of the wealthy parvenu's succession to her father's property, she bespeaks his favor and kindness for old objects of her bounty, not forgetting her dog and the peacock with one eye; and again, in a later portion, in which she freely offers herself when rich to the man who loves her, and who had not disdained her when presumptively poor—both of which dramatic situations were greeted by the house with well-merited applause. Mr. BUCKSTONE is quite at home in the part of *Bunter*, the self-made man, whose vulgarity is dashed with an amusing flavor of sanctimoniousness; as is Mr. CHIPPENDALE, always a finished and gentlemanly actor, in the part of *Marmaduke Vavasour*. The character of *Brown*, the Liverpool merchant, was performed with an appropriate bluff heartiness by Mr. HOWE, who seemed, however, a trifle too middle-aged for his part. The comedy, which is well put on the stage, with new scenery by Mr. O'CONNOR, was received with every sign of complete success. The entertainments of the evening commenced with the comic drama of "Founded on Facts," and concluded with Mr. PLANCHE's comedietta entitled, "A Daughter to Marry."

PROSPECTS OF THE BRITISH STAGE.

The sudden closing of the Princess' Theatre on Monday last, after a season lasting only six nights, has given rise, says the *Daily News*, to some speculation; but the causes, we believe, are very simple. In short, the new drama, "Escaped from Portland," failed to amuse the public; and Mr. BOUCICAULT being indisposed, owing, as we are informed by a paragraph in dramatic journals, "to overtaxing his mental capacities, no course was left to the management but to shut the doors. The case presents a sad prospect for the British drama. That Mr. BOUCICAULT, exhausted by the mental strain put upon him during the last few years, should first seek a "collaborateur," and then discover that even joint authorship is for the present too much for him, can surprise no one who is acquainted with the dramatic history of the last few years. LOPE DE VEGA himself might have failed to keep pace with such incessant demands upon his invention as this disastrously fortunate gentleman has encountered. Meanwhile, persons interested in the stage are asking what will happen if Mr. BOUCICAULT's medical advisers should recommend him a long rest? New theatres are building, but no new dramatic authors turn up to write pieces for them. Even furbishing up French dramas appears to be becoming almost a lost art. Here is the difficulty of the dramatic situation, and at present it must be confessed that it offers no solution. Still, there may be interest in the question of who is to blame? Dr. VELLERE lays the odium on the managers; but a manager, who is himself a clever writer, this week rushes to the defence of his order, and declares that the notion of dramatic authorship being in the hands of "a sacred Brahminical caste," as alleged by our contemporary, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a pure delusion. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD asserts that the manager who goes to work to examine conscientiously the mass of manuscripts sent to him by outsiders generally finds his labor ends in nothing; and he ridicules the notion that a manager would voluntarily prefer a system under which he is compelled to share his profits with two or three writers, to one in which he has a choice of dramas at something like the old Grub-street prices. The same authority complains bitterly that while bootmakers, watchmakers, or tailors are never troubled with boots, watches, coats or waistcoats made by amateurs, an unhappy manager must spend his life in looking over amateur productions, of which hardly one in five thousand presents even a decent chance of success. There is, no doubt, something in all this, but it is impossible not to suspect that the managerial mind occasionally inclines to French plays as much from want of confidence in its own judgment as from the necessity of the case. As Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD rather naively remarks: "A French piece has this to recommend it; it has been tried, with more or less success, upon a large and civilized community," while "an original English piece is an unsolved problem, the production of which is probably a leap in the dark." But surely a manager ought to know enough of dramatic qualities—or let us say of the public taste—to be a tolerable judge of the article he deals in. Certainly if all that is required of his business is that he should be capable to discovering what piece has run more than a hundred nights in Paris, it must be admitted that managing a theatre requires very little capacity. is curious that such a shrewd observer did not perceive that he principle he awows admits almost the whole charge against his class. English dramatic literature certainly cannot be expected to flourish while it is an indispensable condition that plays should first be written in French and tried upon the Parisian public. It is remarkable that the outcry of authors against managers is, or was once, almost as common in France as here. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD must be aware that one manager at least has had sufficient faith in it to open a theatre for the especial purpose of performing pieces of unknown writers. It is curious that the result has been a remarkable success.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gloucester, Mass., would like a breakwater at the mouth of its harbor, and is getting up a long petition to Congress asking for its erection.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives a list of forty-seven Republicans and thirty-seven Democrats elected to the Illinois Constitutional Convention, one member remaining to be heard from.

The telegram from San Francisco reporting the death of Dr. FRANK HAMILTON, of New-York, in that city, was incorrect. Dr. HAMILTON is now in this City and well.

The Hartford *Times* says that Mr. W. BRINSMADE, Superintendent of the Connecticut River Railroad, has been taken to the Retreat in that city, he having become insane through great anxiety of mind caused by the damage to that road by the recent flood. It is thought he will recover.

While some of the progressive youth of San Francisco were amusing themselves by stoning a Chinaman, the other day, one of the stones unfortunately went through the window of a dwelling house, and very unfortunately landed in the centre of a table at which several persons were seated. Stoning the Chinaman could easily be overlooked, but thus to startle a large dining party——.

And now, finally, President ANGELL, of the University of Vermont, has written a letter to the Regents of the Michigan University, requesting them to consider the matter of his declination of the Presidency of that institution as unavoidably settled, since obstacles at Burlington still stand in his way. The Regents have thereupon voted that the subject of the Presidency be allowed to remain for the present in *statu quo*, which may mean that they have ceased all present efforts toward securing a President, or that they propose giving President ANGELL a few more months in which to extricate himself from the toils at Vermont University.

Two years ago a young lady sued a man for breach of promise of marriage, and obtained damages amounting to $1,250 and a lot of land worth $3,000. Subsequently they became reconciled, and once more were engaged to be married; but the base man has again proved himself fickle and false. In short, he has bolted, and a second time the young lady sues him for damages. We would add that the parties reside in Chicago, were such a statement necessary.

The St. Paul *Pioneer* tells its candidate for Governor in the late election that his "splendid defeat" is more honorable to him under the circumstances than the Republican candidate's victory is to him. Thus do they "extract sunshine from cucumbers" in Minnesota."

Looking for meteors will be the order of the night on Friday, Saturday and Sunday next.

Rewards amounting to $15,000 are offered for the arrest of the incendiary who is now doing his nefarious work in Newburyport, Mass.

Hon. NATHANIEL J. MILLER, of Portland, who was Collector of Internal Revenue under President LINCOLN, and who was widely known and respected throughout the State of Maine, died on Friday evening.

BALDWIN, THE CLOTHIER.—A correspondent of the *Republican*, writing from New York, says:

"There is a movement going on, corner Broadway and Canal-street, New-York, which it would be well for our New-England clothiers to imitate. We refer to BALDWIN, the clothier, who, at that locality, has completely revolutionized the retail clothing trade of the metropolis. His influence is felt, too, thousands of miles outside of this city. BALDWIN has an immense stock, and caters for the million. He sells more ready-made clothing than any other house in New-York. His famous corner is made up of three large stores, embracing Nos. 418, 420, and 422 Broadway, and 283 Canal-street. He has no dull trade at any season of the year. His prices and stock are so much more attractive than others offer, that his thousands of patrons represent all classes of the community, and every garment he sells brings scores of customers to his house, for, as Mr. BALDWIN says, 'the price tells, and everybody tells the price.' Your readers must be sure to call and see BALDWIN, the clothier, when they visit New-York."

SELF-ADVERTISED.—PHALON'S VITALIA, or Salvation for the Hair, carries with it its own best advertisement. As the light shines through the bottle you see that the liquid is clear as the azure of heaven. You smell it and find the odor agreeable. You apply it and it changes gray hair to any natural shade without soiling the scalp or producing headache. Nothing can be more harmless.—*Advertisement.*

WALTHAM WATCHES.—The best watches to buy and the best place to buy is at FULLER & Co.'s, No. 25 John-st., New-York. A complete assortment always on hand.—*Advertisement.*

Herring's Safes in the FULTON-STREET FIRE.

LETTER FROM MESSRS. DAVID CLOSE & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: We have just recovered the Herring's Patent Champion Safe belonging to us from the ruins of the great fire which took place at Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street, on the night of the 26th inst. and on opening it, we are pleased to inform you that our books, papers and money were all well preserved—every line and word as perfect as before the fire. We occupied No. 116, and our office was in the rear, consequently the safe was exposed to a very hot fire.

Very truly yours,
DAVID CLOSE & CO.

LETTER FROM CLAYTON, STARR & LINDSEY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1869.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman:

GENTLEMEN: We were unfortunately burned out at the great fire on the night of the 26th inst. at Nos. 114 and 116 Fulton-street. We occupied the third and fourth floors of the building known as No. 116. Our books and papers were well preserved in one of your Champion Safes, which was taken from the burning ruins this morning. Yours truly,
CLAYTON, STARR & LINDSEY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the most reliable protection from fire now known.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—*Advertisement.*

Card.

The proprietor having carefully selected GRAND VIEW PARK as the most choice location within 25 miles of New-York, calls the especial attention of all who may desire first-class suburban property to the superior claims of Staten Island and advantages of this particular estate. Confident of its excellence, he desires that persons interested should examine it before the day of sale, and to all such he extends a cordial and general invitation to take the 1 o'clock P. M. Staten Island boat, at the Battery, on TUESDAY, Nov. 9. Carriages will be in attendance at Vanderbilt Landing to convey them to and from the grounds free.

Cancer Cured—Bright's disease cured by the MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER. This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought such wonderful cures, and is advertised merely to distinguish it from the many waters which claim to be almost equal in merit to the Missisquoi. For sale by druggists. Depot, No. 8 College-place.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

The Swiss Mt. Co., No. 36 East 14th-st., Union-square, importers and dealers in Swiss carved goods.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

ANTHONY.—On Friday, Nov. 5, at her residence on Greene-av., after a lingering illness, Mrs. ANN ELIZA ANTHONY, aged 68 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place at her brother, Mr. John H. Stout's residence, in Park-place, second door west of Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOORMAN.—In Jersey City, on Thursday, Nov. 4, Deacon WILLIAM BOORMAN, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, Grove-st., Jersey City, on Sunday morning, the 7th inst., at 10½ o'clock.

CHRISTOPHER.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, THOMAS CHRISTOPHER, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Nov. 8, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 81 Cannon-st., New-York.

HAVEN.—At the Hoffman House, Saturday evening, Nov. 6, of pneumonia, N. PARKER HAVEN, aged 33 years.

The remains will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., for interment. A funeral service will be held at the Church of the Messiah, in this City, corner of 34th-st. and 4th-av., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

NELSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 6, at Greenburg, N. Y., EMMA MATILDA, youngest daughter of Absalom D. Nelson, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the Methodist Church at White Plains, N. Y., on Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at White Plains to convey friends to the Church.

PANGBURN.—On Friday, Nov. 5, GEORGE WASHINGTON, infant son of Jeremiah and Margaret E. Pangburn, aged 10 months and 18 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 7th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 68 Perry-st., without further notice.

PAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 6, at his late residence, No. 27 South Oxford-st., JOHN PAYNE, in the 72d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RUMPH.—On Friday, Nov. 5, Mrs. REBECCA RUMPH, after a long illness of dropsy, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Lotts.

THORNE.—At Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, N. Y., eleventh month, sixth, WILLIAM THORNE, in the 89th year of his age.

Will be buried at Pleasant Valley, second day, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICERS' UNION OF THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner will be given on TUESDAY, Nov 9, at 6½ P. M., at the Grand Hotel, corner Broadway and 31st-st.

The annual meeting will be held at the same place at 6 P. M.

Members who have not already done so are requested to notify the Committee of Arrangements of their intention to be present, that seats may be reserved for them.

WILLARD L. FELT, J. J. HERRICK, CHARLES F. ALLEN, S. HASTINGS GRANT, HUGH N. CAMP, } Committee of Arrangements.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

HOTHOUSES AND SKYLIGHTS painted and glazed in the best manner; charges reasonable. From long experience, I can warrant my work free from leakage. All country orders attended to at short notice. P. FLAHERTY, No. 156 Reade-st.

DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, diarrhœa, nervousness, and all bilious, liver and stomach complaints, cured by the REVALENTA FOOD; 70,000 cures; copies gratis on demand, by T. DU BARRY, No. 163 William-st., N. Y.

SQUIRE & LANDER, NO. 97 FULTON st., New-York, is the best place to buy reliable watches, fine diamonds, choice jewelry and silver ware. Diamonds a specialty.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"WITCHCRAFT."—ALL ABOUT IT IN the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for November. Newsmen have it. Only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, 389 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—The Praying Band, Mr. SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will be at this church the entire day. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3 o'clock and 7½ o'clock P. M. Young people's prayer meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and all others are cordially invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. R. SANDFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and love feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points; Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday Schools at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M.; short addresses by visitors; singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON. On FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, a course of lectures will be delivered by the Rector. Subject—*The Life of Christ.*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS WILL hold divine services in Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, every SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Preaching by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on *The Necessity of an Infallible Divine Revelation.* Seats free. Strangers and citizens are cordially invited.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Rev. James T. Ford (late of Stowe, Vt.) will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Communion at close of morning service. Sabbath School at 3 P. M. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 39th and 40th sts.—Services—Sunday School at 9 A. M. Preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 7½ P. M.

A FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Address by the Pastor. Seats all free. Seamen invited.

REV. WM. H. MILBURN, THE ELOquent blind clergymen, will preach at the French Episcopal Church Du St. Esprit, West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—MORNING service at 10½. EVENING 7½. Subject—*The Holy Trinity.*

REV. FATHER McMAHON, WHO was sentenced to be hung in Canada, will lecture in COOPER INSTITUTE ON THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 11, 1869. His Honor Mayor Hall will preside.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—R. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLES FROM 5 CENTS TO $200, worth at regular retail prices FROM 25c. TO $300.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 501 BROADWAY, (ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BLOCK.)

ON MONDAY, NOV. 8,
I SHALL OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, ranging from 15c. TO $1 50 PER YARD. DECIDEDLY THE BEST ASSORTMENT I HAVE YET RECEIVED.

Also, five cases more of SILK PLUSHES, adapted for Ladies' and Children's Suits, as well as for trimming purposes.

These goods are having a large sale, and in fact they should, as there is nothing in the market that can compare with them, as regards quality, durability and price.

ON WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10,
I shall open a large assortment of FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY GOODS, REAL JET JEWELRY, FANCY BOXES, DOLLS, &c., adapted to the holiday trade.

All of which will be retailed at close wholesale prices.
CHESTER BULLOCK, No. 501 Broadway.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 501 BROADWAY, (St. Nicholas Hotel Block,)

FOR FIVE CENTS.

One Card Glass Dress Buttons, (three dozen,) per dozen....worth 10 cents
One Good Dressing Comb....worth 25 cents
One Good Ivory Fine Comb....worth 20 cents
One Good Tooth Brush....worth 15 cents
One Ladies' Linen Collar....worth 15 cents
One Child's Handkerchief....worth 10 cents
One Box Toilet Powder....worth 15 cents

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR FIFTEEN CENTS:

One package Honey Soap, 6 cakes, worth 5c. per cake.
One package Toilet-Powder....worth 25c.
One package Hair Pins, (200)....worth 40c.
One Good Morocco Wallet....worth 30c.
One Pocketknife....worth 25c.
1 Yard Best American Delaines....worth 20c.
1 Yard Striped Alpaca....worth 30c.
One Silk Hair Net....worth 30c.
One Good Linen Hemstitched Handkerchief, worth 25c.
One Good Linen Towel....worth 25c.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR TWENTY CENTS.

One package good Pins, (6 papers)..worth 10c. per paper
One package Crochet Braid, (12 pieces)....worth 5c. per piece
One Fine Tooth Brush....worth 40c.
One card Jet Buttons, (6 dozen)....worth 10c. per doz.
One dozen good Lead Pencils....worth 50c.
One pair good Scissors....worth 40c.
One pair Ladies' Cotton Hose....worth 30c.
One yard Plaid Poplin....worth 35c.
One yard Fine Toweling....worth 30c.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

One Set Dominoes....worth 50c.
One package Merrick's Cotton, (8 spools)....worth 5c. per spool
One card Silk Dress Buttons, (3 dozen)....worth 25c. per doz.
One package Hemmed Handkerchiefs, (3)....worth 15c. each
One Bath Towel....worth 50c.
One yard Colored Alpaca....worth 40c.
One yard Nottingham Lace....worth 40c.
One yard Crown Poplin....worth 50c.
One yard Plaid Poplin....worth 40c.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.

One package best Linen Thread, (11 bunches)....worth 10c. per bunch
One package best Pins, (6 papers)..worth 15c. per paper
One fine Hemstitched Handkerchief....worth 60c.
One good Lace Vail....worth 60c.
One yard good Shirting Linen....worth 50c.
One yard good Plaid Poplin, (new design)....worth 50c.
One pair super stout Half Hose..worth 50c.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR FIFTY CENTS.

One package Zephyr Worsted, best make, (4 ounces)....worth 22c. per ounce
One box Best Honey Soap, (6 cakes....worth 15c. per cake
One bottle fine Extract for the Handkerchief....worth 85c.
One pair Suspenders....worth $1
One package best Needles, (10 papers)....worth 10c. per paper
One card Pearl Shirt Buttons, (12 dozen)....worth 10c. per dozen
One yard Crown Poplin....worth 80c.
One yard (all wool) Empress Cloth....worth $1
One yard 8-4 Table Linen....worth 70c.

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR SIXTY CENTS.

One yard French Merino....worth $1
One pkg. Fine Stay Bind'g (12 rolls) worth 10c. per roll
One dozen Fine English Star Braid....worth $1
One set Gilt Jewelry....worth $2
One Embroidered Handkerchief....worth $1

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS.

One dozen good Linen Doilies....worth $1 00
One yard 8-4 Bleached Table Linen....worth 1 00
One Backgammon Board....worth 1 25
One yard Silk and Wool Poplin....worth 1 25
One yard All-wool Plaid Poplin....worth 1 00
One yard Velveteen....worth 1 25
One yard All-wool Serge....worth 1 25

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS.

One quart Cologne....worth $1 50
One Fancy Work Box....worth 1 50
One yard All-wool Velour....worth 1 25
One yard 8-4 Bleached Table Linen....worth 1 00
One Gingham Umbrella....worth 1 25

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR ONE DOLLAR.

One yard good Black Silk....worth $1 25
One yard good Striped Silk....worth 1 85
One piece Colored Velvet Ribbon....worth 1 50
One yard Black Alpaca....worth 1 40
One yard Black Empress Cloth....worth 1 50
One dozen Linen Napkins....worth 1 25
One dozen Linen Doilies....worth 1 25
One yard Roll Poplin, all silk and wool....worth 1 60

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Silk Plushes in all colors....worth $3

The largest and best assortment to select from in this country.

One yard Black Silk....worth $1 50
One yard Linen Sheeting....worth 1 75
One Toilet Quilt....worth 1 75
One yard Silk and Wool Velour....worth 1 75

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS.

One pair Paris Cut Kid Gloves....worth $1 85
One dozen Linen Napkins....worth 2 25
One yard Embroidered Silk Lace....worth 2 25

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR TWO DOLLARS.

Black Silks....worth $2 50
One dozen Linen Napkins....worth 3 00
One Traveling Bag....worth 3 00
One French Fan....worth 3 50
One-piece Scotch Diaper....worth 3 00

ARTICLES THAT YOU CAN BUY FOR TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Royal Genevieve Corsets....worth $3 75
For which I have the exclusive sale.
Paris Bronze Ornaments....worth $3 50
Jewel Cases....worth 3 50
Watch Stands....worth 3 00

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, NO. 501 BROADWAY,

LYONS SILK VELVET FOR CLOAKS, from $5 to $16; worth from $7 to $20.

The above are selling rapidly, and cannot be replaced this season at same prices.

Those in need of Velvets should heed this warning in time.

AT THE GREAT WHOLESALE STORE, NOW SELLING AT RETAIL, No. 501 BROADWAY.

Arabs from $4 75 to $10; worth from $6 50 to $13 50.

RESIDENTS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, You should not let this GREAT SALE PASS without embracing the opportunity to buy your goods at retail of the WHOLESALE DEALER, and thereby save the retailer's profit.

CHESTER BULLOCK, Nos. 501 Broadway and 58 Mercer-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HOW TO ESCAPE HELL.—WHAT Swedenborg Teaches.—A lecture by OLIVER DYER, Esq., at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

SWEDENBORG AND SPIRITUALISM.—A lecture by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., at the COOPER UNION, ON SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Free to all.

GRACE FREE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-st., opposite the Academy of Music.—The opening sermon in the Winter Course of Sermons for the People will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. A. H. VINTON, D. D. Sunday A. M., Rev. W. T. EGBERT.

TRINITY PARISH.

The Free Chapel of St. Chrysostom, corner of 7th av. and 39th-st., (Rev. THOS. H. SILL, clergyman in charge,) although not yet ready for consecration, will be opened for Divine Service on SUNDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock A. M.; the Rector of the parish will officiate and preach, and the Holy Communion will be celebrated; at the 3½ P. M. service Rev. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D. D., will preach; at the 7½ P. M. service the preacher will be Rev. C. E. SWOPE, D. D. The offertories at the several services will be devoted to the domestic and foreign missions of the Church. On behalf of the Rector, churchwardens and vestrymen of Trinity Church, New-York, MORGAN DIX, Rector.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—A series of extra services will be held in this church on the SUNDAY EVENINGS in November, at 7½ o'clock, and a course of sermons will be preached on *The Conservative Spirit of the Episcopal Church as Regards Changes in Ritual and Doctrines*, as follows:

Nov. 7, Rev. Dr. CONRAD—*The Conservation of the Church a Basis for the Reunion of Christendom.*

Nov. 14, Rev. Dr. WESTON—*Safety in the Old Paths which Turn Neither to the Right Hand nor to the Left.*

Nov. 21, Rev. Dr. HOWLAND—*The History of Ritual, an Illustration of the Conservative Power of the Church.*

Nov. 28, Rev. Dr. MORGAN—*The Old Paths, Lost and Regained.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, WEST 48th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., N. Y. City.—Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, the Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Communion.* A public Temperance Meeting at 3 P. M.; Rev. STEPHEN MERRIT and others will address the meeting. 7½ P. M., Mr. KENDRICK will preach on the *Great Sin of America.* All are invited; seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY—Preaching on SUNDAY, at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching also at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. B. F. MILLARD.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Protestant Episcopal,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., Rev. C. R. DUFFIE, D. D., Rector.—SUNDAY services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. Strangers will be furnished with seats. Pews can be procured by applying at the Church on Saturday afternoons and evenings.

THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION of the Baptist Sunday School Union will meet with the First Baptist Church, Park-av., between 39th and 40th sts., MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 8, 1869, at 7:30 o'clock. Topic—*Mission work.* Opened by THOS. ANDERSON, D. D.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONary Society of the Fifth-av. Baptist Church will hold a public meeting SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7½ o'clock, in the church on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Addresses by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., and SIDNEY W. ROOT, Esq. Cordial invitation to the public.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st. and 4th-av.—A dedicatory sermon will be preached by the Pastor, Rev. W. T. CLARKE, SUNDAY MORNING, on *The Church in Modern Society.* Services begin at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

THE WEST TWENTY-THIRD-ST. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av.—Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service at 3½ o'clock. First Anniversary of the young people's prayer meeting at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-st., near 3d-av. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. HORACE COOKE. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.; also at the close of the evening sermon. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST. near 5th-av.—SUNDAY Rev. H. H. COLE will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. W. H. MILBURN at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. Mr. CASWELL at 7½ P. M. and 4 P. M. Evening service with catechetical instruction.

THE SERVICE OF SONG.—A SPECIAL service of song will be held every SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach. Strangers will be provided with seats.

REV. O. ELLERSON, PASTOR OF Attorney-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, near Delancey-st., will preach a sermon on Temperance, by special request of Neptune Division No. 3, S. of T., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 P. M. All who desire to help the cause are respectfully invited.

THE CHAPEL OF THE PHILLIPS Presbyterian Church, (formerly the Fifteenth-st. Church,) corner of Madison-av. and 73d-st., will be opened for divine service TO-DAY, (Nov. 7.) Dr. ALEXANDER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Dr. PAXTON at 3½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Nov. 7, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*True Ideas of Punishment Here and Hereafter.* Public invited.

HARLEM.—NEW PRESBYTERIAN ENTERprise.—By request Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M., at National Hall, corner 125th-st. and 4th-av. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to all.

MR. N. FRANK WHITE WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Public session of the Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE will meet, and eminent speakers will address the meeting, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st.

A SECOND DISCOURSE IN A SERIES on *The Family Life* will be preached by Rev. Dr. W. AIKMAN, in the Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Husbands and Wives; Mutual Duties.*

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 9th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 7, morning 10½, evening 7½; at evening service seats free. Subject: Evening, *The Ecumenical Council.*

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The Sixth Commandment.*

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Free seats. Cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, Rev. J. W. SHACKELFORD, Rector, southwest corner of 82d-st. and 4th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. Cross the bridge at 83d-st.

THE GREAT DAY OF JEZREEL.—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel to Jerusalem.* Hos. i., 11.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery.—Sabbath School on SUNDAY, at 2½ P. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. in the chapel. All are invited.

GRACE CHURCH—BROADWAY AND 10th-st.—On SUNDAY and thereafter until further notice, the hour for the afternoon service at Grace Church will be 3½ o'clock.

REV. W. PAGE, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

REV. CHARLES E. CHENEY, OF CHIcago, will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. DR. SHEDD WILL PREACH in the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., near 9th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. The Rector will preach.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. McALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. C. STEEL. Seats free. Sunday School at 9 and 2.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, corner of 28th-st. and Madison-av.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. Bishop EASTBURN will preach in the evening.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. DR. GRAY, of St. Louis, Mo., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. WM. P. CORBIT, at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MURRAY HILL BAPTIST CHAPEL, Lexington-av., near 37th-st.—Preaching at 10½ by Rev. L. G. SHELDRAKE, and at 7½ o'clock by Rev. S. A. COREY, D. D.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-av. M. E. Church, on 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, Pastor, preaches to-day at 11½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., Nov. 7.

REV. DR. WM. F. MORGAN WILL preach a sermon, on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., in aid of the charity fund of the Young Men's Association.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Infernal and the Celestial Love.*

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. S. PORTER, D. D.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 6, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$500 U.S. 6s, '81, C.. 118⅛
3,500 U.S. 5-20 R. '62 113⅝
$4,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.. 115¼
1,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64 113⅜
5,000 do. 113⅜
$20,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65.. 114⅛
25,000 do. 114
10,000 do. 114
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new 116⅛
1,000 do. 116
20,000 do. 116⅛
$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C, '67. 116⅛
25,000 do. 116⅛
10,000 do. 116⅛
10,000 do. 116⅛
3,000 U. S. 5s, '74, C. 113⅛
4,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.. 107⅝
3,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 51⅛
$1,000 do. 52
1,000 N. C. 6s, new. 38
15,000 do. spec. tax 40
5,000 do. 39⅛
10,000 do. 39⅜
5,000 N. C. 6s, '68.... 46⅝
1,000 Mo. State 6s... 87¼
3,000 Cann. 6s..... 100
6,000 Ala. 5s, b. bds. 90½
2,000 do. 90⅛
2,000 do. 90¼
$2,000 N. Y. 6s, '73. 100⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M.b.c. 79¾
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83, bet. call..... 89
1,000 Cen. Pac. R. R. 6s..... 91⅛
2,000 do. 90⅜
1,000 Union Pac., 1st, bet. call..... 85
2,000 C. C. & I. C. & P. R. 7s..... 93¾
$6,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M 100
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st bet. call..... 87⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62. 115⅜
5,000 U.S. 5-20C., '64.. 113⅛
500 do. 113⅞
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 113⅝
5,000 do. small.. 113⅜
$6,000 U.S. 6s, Cur...b3 107⅜
3,000 do. 108

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.. 60
1,000 Tenn. 6s, n.. 52
15,000 do. 51⅝
4,000 do. 51⅝
5,000 N. C. St. 6s.... 46½
10,000 do. n.sp. tax 40⅜
2,000 La. 6s, Lev. 8s. 60
10,000 Va. St. 6s, c., bet. call..... 50⅜
100 Quick. M. b. c.... 14
400 Pac. M. S. S. Co.. 60½
200 do. 60⅜
100 do. 60⅝
100 do. 61
100 do. 60⅜
10 Am. Merc. Ex. 94
800 N. Y. Cen. R.. 183½
100 do. ..s10 183¾
10 Erie. 29
100 do. 28⅝
1000 Reading R..... 97⅞
2500 do. 98
100 do. ..b10 98¼
100 Erie Pf. 49¾
200 Hudson R. 100⅜
200 L. S. & M. S. 91
100 Chic. & N. W. 70¾
2500 do. 70⅞
100 do. 71
200 Chi. & N.W. Pf.. 84
100 Chi. & R. I. 85⅜
300 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.. 18⅜
200 Chi. & R. I.....c 104⅜
200 do. ..b60 104⅝
50 Mil. & St. P..... 83¼
500 do. 83⅝
100 do. ..s30 83⅞
200 do. ..b30 84⅛
100 Tol., W. & W.... 82¼
100 N. J. Cen. 96
100 do. 96⅛
12 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 85
100 Guar..... 85½
14 do. 85⅝
2000 Ohio & Miss..... 27⅞
100 Chic. & Alt. b. c.. 150
100 Mariposa..... 8¼
100 do. 8⅛
100 Mariposa Pf..... 15⅛
100 West. U. Tel..... 36¼
100 Pacific Mail..... 59½
200 Reading..... 97⅝
200 do. ..c 97⅝
200 Ohio & Miss...b3 28¼
100 Chic. & N. W. 70⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf...c 85¾
200 Rock Island...b3 103⅞
200 do. 103¾
100 do. 104
100 Roc. H. & E.... 17⅜
100 do. ..c 17¾
100 do. ..b3 25¾
100 Erie..... 28⅜
200 do. 28⅝
300 Cumberland..... 26⅞
100 do. ..c 26¾

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$5,000 Amer. Gold.... 126¼
10,000 do. 127⅛
10,000 do. ..b3 127⅛
100 Cumberland..... 27
100 do. ..c 27⅛
100 Am. M. U.Ex..... 35
100 Pacific Mail,...b3 59⅜
200 do. 59½
200 Ohio & Miss...b3 28¼
100 Chic. & N. W. 70⅝
100 C. & N. W. Pf...c 85¾
200 Rock Island...b3 103⅞
100 do. 104
100 Roc. H. & E.... 17⅜
100 do. ..c 17¾
100 do. ..b3 25¾
100 Quarts. Hill... b60 125
100 do. ..int. b10 125
100 Canada M. Co.... 45
1000 do. ..s30 45
100 do. ..s30 45

SATURDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The sales of Gold which left off 127⅛@127⅜ ₱ cent. on Friday night, fell back to-day to 126⅜ ₱ cent., and the market reported weak on the prospect of further sales by the Government next week of $3,000,000 and the cheap ruling of the Foreign Exchanges. Bills on London are 108¾@108⅞ for Bankers, and 108@108¼ for Merchants. The rates for Money are 6@7 ₱ cent. on call, with exceptions at 4@5 ₱ cent. where balances are voluntarily tendered to the leading Brokers for the want of better employment. The market is easy on call, but without much alteration on time contracts, which have to pay from 7 to 10 ₱ cent. per annum. The Bank return shows a gain of $3,193,000 in the Gold average and a loss of $2,220,000 in Greenbacks. The Loans are up $1,850,000 and the general line of Deposits $2,132,000. The Treasury office sold during the week $2,000,000 Gold; paid out for Gold Interest, $8,696,760, and received for Gold Customs, $2,392,952.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firm and a trifle higher than on Friday, and the Southern State Bonds better on Tennessees and weak on North Carolinas. The New-York Vanderbilt Roads were strongly upward, both Hudson and Central selling at one time 3 ₱ cent. higher than on Friday. In the Western lines the business was on a pretty liberal scale, and the inclination continues to buy the Northwests, St, Pauls, Lake Shore and Rock Island, and during the day a new movement was developed to buy the shares of the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The demand for Reading carried up the price to 98⅛. In Pacific Mail the contest was for the cash Stock for the closing of the transfers in the Afternoon for the annual election. Sales as high as 61 ₱ cent.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 6.	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	107⅜	107⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115¾	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	116	116⅛
American Gold Coin	127⅜	126⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	51	52
Old Tennessees	60	60½
North Carolina Bonds, new	38	37½
Old North Carolinds	47	46½
New-York Central	181¾	183¾
Reading Railway	97⅞	98
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	104⅛
Northwest Common	70½	71⅜
Northwest Preferred	85⅞	86⅛
Pacific Mail Company	59¼	61½
St. Paul Preferred	83¼	70¼
St. Paul Common	70½	83¾
Hudson River	157⅜	162¾
Lake Shore	90⅜	90¾
Erie	28¾	28½
Ohio and Mississippi	27	28⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1881	118
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	118½
5-20 reg'd, 1862	113½
5-20 coup., 1862	115⅝
5-20 coup., 1864	113⅝
5-20 coup., 1865	114
5-20 coup., n. is., 1865	116
5-20 coup., 1867	116⅛
5-20 coup., 1868	116
10-40 registered	107⅜
10-40 coupon	107⅝
6s, Currency	107⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex c	60½
Tenn. 6s, New Bds	52
Virginia 6s, ex c	50
Virginia 6s, N. Bds	52½
Georgia 7s, N. Bds	90½
North Carolina 6s	46
N. Carolina N. Bds	37⅛
N. Carolina Sp. Tax	39¾
S. Carolina 6s, N. Bds	65¾
Missouri 6s	87½
Mo. H. & St. Jo. Iss.	83¼
Louisiana 6s	65
La. 6s, Levee Bds	59¾
Connecticut 6s	103
Rhode Island 6s	98
Alabama 5s	87
Alabama 8s	90
Ohio 6 p. c., '81	100½
Ohio 6 p. c., '86	100
Ill. coupon 6s, '79	102
N. Y. Reg. 6s, 1	108
N. Y. Coup. B. L	108
N. Y. 7s, C. L., '70	99⅞
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '72	100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '77	100
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	101
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '79	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	85¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	85⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	96
Erie 7s, Extended	96
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1889	79¼
Hud. R. 7s, 1st, '60-'70	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S.F., '85	103
Harlem 1st	99
Cal., B. & C. 8 ₱ c. 1st	107
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d	89
Union Pac. 1st Bonds	86½
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., 1870	110
Chic. & N. W. S. F..	92
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	83
Consol'd 7 ₱ c. 1st	89
Han. & St. Jo. L. G'ds	105½
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	105
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext..	87⅛
Tol. & Wab. 2d	81
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	75
Tol. & W. C. & I.	82
Gt. West'n 1st, 1888	95
Chic. & R. I. 1st	93
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	93
Mor. & Essex 2d	91⅛
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	93
N. J. Cen. 1st	89
N. J. Cen. 2d	95
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	93
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	93⅛
Chic. & Alton 1st	99
Ohio & Miss. Cons'd.	77⅛
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	93
St. Louis & I'n M'n Bs	91
Mil. & St. Paul 1st s.f.	100
Mil. & St. Paul 1st	87⅛
Mil. & St. P. 1. & M. d.	86
Marietta & Cin. 1st	84⅛
Chic. & Mil. 1st	87
Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	70
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	62
H., Y. & H. R.	90

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125½
Manhattan	120
Merchants'	120
Mechanics'	161
America	144
City	210
North River	95
National	114
Commerce	121
Broadway	220
American Exchange	110
Bank of the Republic	119
Metropol	120
Irving	100
Market	124
Nassau	105
Continental	101
St. Nicholas	114
Commonwealth	111
Importers' & Trad'rs'	138
Fourth National	103
Ninth National	115
Tenth National	98
Bank's & Brk's As'n	109½

The following is the report of specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 6:

Nov. 1. Steamship Henry Chauncey, Aspinwall, American Gold..... $395,869
Silver..... 76,622
Nov. 2. Steamship Allemannia, Hamburg, Foreign Silver..... 1,200
Nov. 4. Steamship Morro Castle, Havana, American Silver..... 10,123
Nov. 4. Steamship Rhein, Paris, Mexican Dollars..... 5,528
Nov. 4. Steamship Rhein, London, Mexican Dollars..... 120,537
Silver Bars..... 25,000
Nov. 4. Steamship Rhein, Bremen, Foreign Silver..... 1,200
Nov. 6. Steamship City of Paris, Liverpool, British Gold..... 4,875
Total..... $640,653

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6.

General balance yesterday	$99,082,093 60
Gold receipts	1,780,810 21
Gold payments*	2,183,063 90
Gold balance	$1,057,894 33
Currency receipts	1,639,788 98
Currency payments	523,088 16
Currency balance	4,944,710 77
General balance	96,419,312 81
Customs	320,000 00

*$693,000 canceled gold certificates sent to Washington.

The following fair and manly remarks from a political opponent of the present Administration will be deemed a sufficient answer to the virulent attack of the *World*, and the testy fault-finding of other parties, in regard to the extra purchases of United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund by the Secretary of the Treasury. We quote from the Money writer for the *Journal of Commerce:*

"The Government advertised for one million bonds for the sinking fund, and proposals were made for $3,281,100; the amount and prices were sent as usual by telegraph to Washington, the lists being made public here also. Of course those whose bids came within the one million at lowest rates prepared to deliver their bonds, and some at least of the others, supposing of course that their offers would be rejected, closed them out at the same or a less rate at private sale. Just before 3 o'clock there came an answer from Washington accepting not only the $1,000,000 at lowest offers, but taking also another million at the next range above, and calling on the bidders to deliver or forfeit the five per cent. which accompanied their offer. Our correspondent "Sharp Practice," who complains of this, forgets that in his advertisement of Oct. 4 the Assistant Treasurer announced that for that month's purchases 'the Treasury reserves the right to accept all offers for bonds that may be made at any of the biddings,' and in his November notice that the same rules and regulations will be continued. He had, therefore, an undoubted right to take all the bonds offered. The only possible cause of complaint is in the delay of the announcement. It would have been better if made at once, but those who had offered had no right to assume, until the Secretary's answer came, that he would not avail himself of the privilege he had reserved. This may have been a collusion, but the evidence does not justify such a charge."

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Nov. 5, 1869, was $3,189,297.

The earnings of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company's Railroad, for the years ending March 31, 1868 and 1869, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1868.	1869.
From passengers	$288,365 28	$321,789 78
From freight	694,321 38	761,694 25
From mail	21,037 00	21,037 01
Total	$1,003,723 66	$1,104,521 04
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transp'n	$129,228 87	$146,341 59
Motive power	203,841 44	222,869 04
Maintenance of way	132,509 69	148,380 12
Maintenance of cars	46,254 28	57,967 93
Total	$511,834 28	$575,458 68
Earnings less expenses	$491,889 38	$529,062 26
Deduct extraordinary expenses, viz:		
Renewing locomotive engines	$61,976 15	
New cars and rebuilding cars	53,645 68	
New railroad iron, chairs and spikes	43,000 00	
Ties and labor laying new track	12,268 55	
	176,258 69	
Net income	$352,803 67	
Out of which has been paid—		
For four new locomotive engines	$49,093 22	
New freight house and offices at Atlanta	30,947 82	
Balance on new round house at Atlanta	4,408 86	
Surplus	268,353 77	
Total, as above	$352,803 67	

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings show an increase of $100,797 38; with an increase in expenses and payments, both ordinary and extraordinary, of $17,254 78—making the increase of net income, $83,542 60.

The following is a condensed statement of the condition of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, on the 31st of March, 1869:

The road and its outfit	$4,156,000 00
Real estate	114,628 66
Banking house and lot	35,000 00
Road expenses and expenditures for the road	$882,090 10
Incidental expenses and salaries	13,113 36
Interest on bonds	29,633 58
United States tax on dividends Nos. 49 and 50	15,395 80
Tax paid State of Georgia	1,161 52—$941,394 36
Material on hand for road	77,516 44
Stock of other companies	1,097,337 20
Bonds of other companies	78,400 00
Discounted notes	2,599 11
Assessment on stock	262 50
Bills receivable	16,564 10
Due by other corporations	11,180,00
Notes of Banks in Augusta	195,329 98
Cash	129,776 26
	$6,855,988 61
Capital stock	$4,156,000 00
Profit and loss	$718,233 53
Income from railroad	1,067,232 99
Transportation of the mails	31,319 51
Interest, discount and premium account	17,451 51
Dividends on stocks	81,993 58
Rent account	1,266 66
	1,917,497 78
Bonds of this company	592,000 00
Dividends unpaid	43,682 37
Due to other corporations and agents	30,897 48
United States tax retained on coupons paid	1,226 69
Deposits	3,689 26
Circulation	110,995 03
Total	$6,855,988 61

President, JOHN B. KING. Directors, E. E. Jones, B. H. Warren, John Bones, Edw. R. Ware, Sam'l Barnett, Antoine Poullaine, James W. Davies, L. M. Hill, Richard Peters, Stevens Thomas, James S. Hamilton, Geo. T. Jackson, M. P. Stovall, Thos. J. Burney, D. E. Butler, Green Moore. General Superintendent, E. W. Cole. Assistant Superintendent, S. K. Johnson. Treasurer, J. Milligan.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ NOTICE TO BANKERS, GENTLEMEN OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.—Gentlemen desirous of obtaining the latest London styles, at moderate prices, should inspect the newly imported stock of HENRY P. COOPER, the English tailor, in the British Consulate Building, Nos. 17 and 19 Broadway.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 6.

By Judge Ingraham.

MOTION GRANTED.

Bell *vs.* Curtis; Demorest *vs.* Demorest; Hall *vs.* Duncan; in re the arbitration between Brock & Wilcox; Horpel *vs.* Bingley; Strong *vs.* Child; Lopez *vs.* Averogo; in re Owen Keegan *vs.* Walker; motion granted to confirm report.

MOTIONS DENIED.

S. N. Handy *vs.* Hogan; motion denied with leave to renew.

Hens *vs.* Schneider; motion denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 6.

By Judge Fithian.

Pardee *vs.* Foote; injunction dissolved.

In the matter of Patrick Rafferty; order granted.

In the matter of Margaret Foster; order granted.

Gray *vs.* Pond; motion granted.

Lynch *vs.* Claflin; order granted.

Herdort *vs.* Herrigan; order dismissed.

In the matter of William Campbell; prisoner remanded pending decision.

Shubert *vs.* New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; motion granted without costs.

Starbuck *vs.* The Atlantic Mail Steamship Company; motion granted.

Richards *vs.* The Hanover Insurance Company; motion granted.

Same *vs.* The Niagara, Germania and Republic Insurance Companies; motions granted.

Budd *vs.* Roebriek; motion granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 6.

By Judge Brady.

The National Watch Company of Elgin, Ill., *vs.* Howard; order settled.

Dorn *vs.* Noe; motion granted.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 234.—*The Schooner Lucy, vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Florida.—This is a motion to dismiss the appeal. The District Court below entered a decree of condemnation in the cause Aug. 4, 1862, and the claimant, in open Court, gave notice of an appeal to this Court. On the 25th of the same month appeal was allowed. Afterwards, in October, the record was filed in the Circuit Court, "by reason of an act of Congress approved July 15, of the same year, establishing a Circuit Court in that District." In May, 1867, the cause was transmitted to this Court by consent of parties. The Attorney-General and Mr. Ashton, for the captors, move to dismiss, submitting that this Court acquires no jurisdiction of the case by the order of the Circuit, because the third section of the act under which it was sent to the Circuit did not provide for the removal there. Under the act of Congress of 1845 the jurisdiction of the District and Circuit Courts for this district was the same, and appeals were direct to this Court. The act of 1866 repealed by the act of July, 1868, does not alter the case. Court acquired no jurisdiction by reason of the appeal from the decree of the District Court, and there is no provision in the act of 1862 providing for appeal in this case to the Circuit Court from the District Court, the cause was never regularly before the former Court, and this Court has no jurisdiction under either statute on appeal from either Court. The Prize act of 1864 gave this Court jurisdiction of appeals from the District Court, but this appeal was not taken under that act, and it cannot be contended that the act of 1864 gives validity to an appeal taken in 1862. Even if it did, the appeal must be dismissed, because the record was not filed before the end of the term succeeding the passage of the act of 1864. The record was not filed until December, 1867. Mr. Durant, for the claimants, insists that under the act of Feb. 25, 1867, the appeal is regular, and this act was not repealed by the act of July, 1862. The act of filing the transcript of the record in the Circuit Court was a mere error of the clerk, and it can prejudice no one, and gives that Court no jurisdiction. The agreement between the parties by which the appeal was brought to this Court operated as a waiver of the irregularity existing as to the date of filing the appeal in this Court, and as a consent that the appeal should be filed at the next term after the agreement, which was done.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Willard Ferguson.—On application of counsel, this case, an indictment for perjury, was postponed till Nov. 27, to enable counsel to prepare for the trial.

BAIL FORFEITED.

The United States vs. Daniel J. Kelly—The United States vs. Patrick Kelly.—In these cases, the first being an indictment for purloining letters from the Post Office, and the second for passing counterfeit money, the defendants were called, and not appearing, their bail was forfeited.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE VERDICT.

The United States vs. John Bismar.—This defendant was convicted at the present term of the Court under an indictment charging him with uttering a forged check on the Assistant Treasury, purporting to be drawn by H. C. Pratt, Paymaster. This was a motion to set aside the verdict and discharge the prisoner, on the ground that, on the evidence, no crime was committed—the check proved purporting on its face to be drawn by H. C. Pratt, Paymaster, and the prosecution having failed to prove that no such person existed or had an account at the Assistant Treasury. Decision reserved.

For the Government, Assistant District-Attorney Jackson; for the defendant, Mr. Erhardt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

AMENDMENT DENIED—LIBEL DISMISSED.

George A. Green vs. The Steamer Ella May, &c.—This was a libel for wages, due for services performed on the steamer *Ella May*, running between New-York and ports in Westchester County, on the Sound. The answer set up want of jurisdiction, as the vessel ran between ports all lying in the State of New-York, and also denied the contract as set forth in the libel. The libelant moved for leave to amend.

Held by the Court—That the case is not a proper one in which to allow the libelant to amend his libel, to set up a different contract between himself and the master of the vessel from the one that is set up therein. Libel dismissed, but without costs.

A. Nash for the libelant; W. J. Foster for the claimant.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 6.

Before Judge Ingraham.

THE EFFECT OF PLEADING A BANKRUPT'S DISCHARGE.

Nathan Hellman vs. Chas. L. Licher et al.—This was a motion on the part of the defendant Licher, who had procured his discharge in bankruptcy after putting in his answer in the suit, to be allowed to plead that discharge by way of a supplemental answer. Judge INGRAHAM, in granting the motion, gave the following brief opinion:

Under the old practice an insolvent discharge was allowed to be pleaded although obtained after suit, but the plaintiff was allowed to discontinue without costs. It would be unjust to deprive a party of the benefit of a discharge under the Bankrupt act because the action had been commenced before the discharge. The motion must be granted, but with the privilege to the plaintiff to discontinue without costs.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A CASE OF KLEPTOMANIA.

In this Court yesterday Mary Pearsall was brought up for sentence on a charge of stealing a fur collar and pair of cuffs and a pair of kid gloves from the store of A. T. Stewart & Co. The accused appeared to be deeply affected by her position. Judge Dowling said that he was informed that she belonged to a respectable family, and that she was connected with a religious congregation in Brooklyn.

DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

W. S. Powers, who keeps a public-house at No. 61 Beaver-street, was charged by Officer John Nicholson, of the Second Police Precinct, with having a sword cane in his possession in the public street. Mr. Powers said that he carried the sword for self-defence, as his life was threatened. Powers was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for one month.

STEALING KEROSENE.

Patrick McMahon, in the employ of the Hudson-street Railroad depot, charged Albert Olon with taking one barrel of kerosene oil from the train, and attempting to roll it away, the property of Commodore Vanderbilt, Hart, and others. Justice Dowling sent him to the Penitentiary for three months.

SURROGATE'S COURT, BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

William Wheelan, of the town of New-Lotts; James R. Burton, John Carty, John H. Lozier, John D. Gibson, Susan Mills, and Valentine Enders, all of the City of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Patrick Garland, of the town of Flatbush; Fanny Faulkner, John Pope, George W. Westlake, Barbara Stenglein, Konrad Kratzer, James H. Stevenson, David F. Henry, Catharine Farr, Maria Shettler and Ellent Wilds, all of the City of Brooklyn, and with the will annexed of Wm. Wheelan, of the town of New-Lotts.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of Colin C. Dixon, a minor, was granted to Isaac Dixon, his father, of the City of Brooklyn.

A BOND TRANSACTION.

How a Shrewd Young Man Succeeded—How he was Foiled at Last by an Accident.

A young man, who is variously known as E. A. STEVENS and C. A. SETVINS, was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH on the complaint of C. C. BEDELL, doing business at No. 340 Fourth-avenue, who stated that on the 19th of October STEVENS called on him, offering a $1,000 five-twenty United States bond for sale, and expressed a willingness to leave it with him until he could ascertain that it was genuine. This was done, and Mr. BEDELL took it to bank, where he was assured that it was good, and when STEVENS called next day the bargain was consummated, but BEDELL only had $700 by him, which STEVENS expressed a willingness to take on account, leaving the balance until he should call again. After he had left with this amount, BEDELL discovered that while they had been bargaining STEVENS had adroitly made an exchange of bonds and taking away the five-twenty, had left behind only a worthless piece of paper, purporting to be a bond of the County of Lyons, Iowa. STEVENS, of course, did not return for the balance due him on the transaction, but yesterday BEDELL casually encountered him in the street and handed him over to an officer.

After his arraignment in the Police Court, it appeared that another compaint had been made by HENRY C. DE AHNA, who stated that on the 27th of September he met STEVENS at the Ashland House, and the latter trafficking, sold him a $1,000 five-twenty United States bond for $650, the bargain was consummated, but when DE AHNA examined his purchase he found it to be another of the Lyons County bonds. The accused was held for investigation.

The Liberty-street Fire—Report of Fire Marshal Brackett.

Fire Marshal BRACKETT reports as follows concerning the recent fire in Liberty-street, which he characterizes as being notable for the gross carelessness to which it owed its origin, and for the extraordinary stupidity of the patrolmen on duty on the south side of Liberty-street, resulting in the burning to death of four persons. The Marshal says: "It appears from the testimony of CHARLES C. TESTUT, a printer in the employ of E. S. RAYMOND, occupying the second floor of said premises, that he was working late on the evening of the fire; that the foreman sent for a candle and, while waiting for it, TESTUT took a quantity of cotton waste, placed it upon an iron plate, saturated it with benzine, and placing it upon an open wooden box upon a chair, within a few inches of the press at which he was working, set fire to it, and by the light it afforded, worked for about fifteen minutes. On the return of HIGGINS with the candle the cotton waste was not extinguished, but allowed to burn out. HIGGINS testifies that the foreman directed him to throw the burning waste into a grate, and (the iron plate being hot) he took about half the waste between two pieces of wood, and so carried it to the grate, a distance of about ten feet, the remainder being carried away by another hand in a similar manner. The place was closed soon after 6 o'clock, and about 6:30 was discovered to be on fire in the immediate vicinity of where this burning waste was previously used, and in close proximity to a quantity of cotton waste and a large can of benzine or kerosene. The officer testifies that his attention was called to the fire by the running of some boys and the gathering of some citizens in front of the building. On repairing there he saw the janitor, (JESSUP,) who informed him of a quantity of kerosene being on the second floor—sufficient, if ignited, to blow up the building. While conversing with the janitor at the head of the first flight of stairs, a woman appeared from above, whom the janitor said was his wife. He ordered her back, saying there was no danger. She came down the second time, and was again ordered back by her husband. He (the officer) ordered her down stairs, but she refused to go. He tried to get Jessup out of the building, but he turned and came up stairs, and the officer then passed down to the sidewalk and informed some of the insurance patrol that there was a family in the building; and then, passing to the opposite side of the street, he resumed his patrol, rendering no assistance to rescue the family, nor even waiting to see that others did it. After thorough inquiry I am unable to find any one to whom the officer gave the information. The engineer who was present and all the insurance patrolmen deny any knowledge of the matter."

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Fall inspections are now concluded in the First Division, and have resulted far better than expected, several of the weaker regiments coming up to the standard established in excellent trim and numbers. In order that our readers may see at a glance the relative standing of the several organizations, the returns of 1868 and 1869 are given for the purpose of comparison:

	1869.			1868.		
	Pres.	Abs'nt.	Tot'l.	Pres.	Abs'nt.	Tot'l.
1st Artillery	458	155	613	546	147	693
1st Cavalry	347	125	472	458	51	509
3d Cavalry	387	137	524	505	73	578
Wash. Greys	23	90	113	130	24	154
1st Infantry	303	77	380	200	116	316
2d Infantry	173	208	381	198	172	370
4th Infantry	194	161	296	100	153	313
5th Infantry	614	151	765	728	147	875
6th Infantry	347	122	469	373	147	520
7th Infantry	718	153	871	676	241	917
8th Infantry	344	223	567	433	94	527
9th Infantry	268	146	414	292	141	433
11th Infantry	553	77	630	622	42	664
12th Infantry	346	138	484	349	109	458
22d Infantry	480	120	600	472	192	664
37th Infantry	301	91	392	294	140	434
55th Infantry	337	137	511	253	211	464
69th Infantry	411	138	549	318	127	445
71st Infantry	377	95	472	346	125	471
79th Infantry	216	121	337	212	173	385
84th Infantry	356	197	553	331	228	559
96th Infantry	363	210	573	646	220	866
Total	8,612	3,062	10,099	7,992	3,091	11,083

An election was held on Thursday in the Eighth Regiment for the position of Lieutenant-Colonel. General Varian presided, and Captain Abner Mellon acted as teller. The Board of Officers found very little difficulty in making a selection, as they deposited an unanimous vote for Adjutant N. Gano Dunn, who at once accepted the position tendered him. Colonel Dunn is an officer in every sense of the term, although he has been a member of the regiment scarcely seven years. He joined the Eighth in 1862, and proved so good a soldier as never to have missed a drill—never was fined. With such a record it is no wonder he finds himself Lieutenant-Colonel at the age of 24.

Colonel Joel W. Mason, of the Sixth Regiment, announces in recent orders that the commissioned officers of that command will assemble on the first and third Mondays in each month, in citizens' dress and fatigue uniform alternately, for instruction and drill. The staff are excused from these drills, which should not be. Officers who are not thoroughly acquainted with their duties will be allowed a reasonable length of time to qualify themselves, after which, if they fail, they will be sent before the Examining Board for examination. Officers absenting themselves from any drill without leave will be deemed unfit to hold a commission, and will be sent before the Examining Board to have their qualifications tested. Drills by division, in fatigue uniform, will be held as follows: Companies C and F on the third and fourth Mondays in each month. Companies H and D on the third and fourth Tuesdays in each month. Companies A and B on the third and fourth Wednesdays in each month. Companies I and K on the third and fourth Fridays in each month.

The third annual invitation ball of Company C, Second Regiment, occurs on Wednesday evening next, at their armory, corner of Hall-place and Seventh-street. The Committee sent us two tickets for this ball, despite our suggestion that Committees only send one ticket to newspapers.

We are glad to find that our mention of Colonel Emmons Clark, of the Seventh Regiment, as the probable successor of General Varian, met with such favor. In the event of Colonel Clark being a candidate for the position of Brigadier, we think there can be no question of his success. Gossip has it that the veteran Major-General Abram Duryee, is willing to return to the Seventh as its commandant, and the double event may thus be achieved.

In the Twelfth Regiment, wing drills will take place as follows: Companies A, C, E, F and I will assemble in chasseur uniform, with leggings, at the State Arsenal, on Friday evening, 12th inst.; Companies B, D, G, H and K will assemble, as above, on Monday evening, 15th inst. Line, on each occasion, will be formed at 8 o'clock. The following appointments on the non-commissioned staff are announced: Corporal George Baumgartner, Company I, to be Color-Sergeant; William R. Gallagher, Company A, to be Sergeant and General Guide.

The battalion under command of Major Geo. W. McLean, and composed of the veterans of the City Guard and Light Guard, will meet on Wednesday evening next, at 8 o'clock, at the Hoffman House. This organization is known as the "Old Guard."

An election for Brigadier-General will be held in the Fifth Brigade to morrow evening. The prominent candidates for the position are Colonel Dakin, of the Thirteenth Regiment; Colonel Cropsey, of the Seventieth Regiment; Colonel Cullen, Chief of the Brigade Staff, and Colonel Urben, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment. General Jourdan has retired from the contest. Either Colonel Cullen or Colonel Dakin will succeed.

The Poultice Pavement on Fifth-Avenue.

The unmitigated nuisance which has been plastered over the pavement of Fifth-avenue can no longer be tolerated by the people residing along that thoroughfare, even on the pretence of an experiment. It has been thoroughly tested and found altogether wanting in every particular essential to a good roadway, except that of a temporary smoothness. On a dry day it is as dusty as the Harlem road, and in wet weather as mudd

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

FOR SALE,
TEN PER CENT.
CITY AND TOWN BONDS
IN STATE OF ILLINOIS,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE
AND CONFIRMED BY A LARGE VOTE OF THE PEOPLE AT ELECTIONS HELD FOR THAT PURPOSE.

THESE BONDS BEAR TEN PER CENT. INTEREST, THE LEGAL RATE OF THAT STATE, ARE A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, AND OFFERED AT PRESENT BELOW PAR.

Real valuations of property.....$9,186,000
Whole indebtedness of towns only..... 203,000

Trustees, executors of estates, capitalists, and others seeking profitable investments, are purchasing the loan.

ALSO, NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, Insurance, Bank, and Gaslight Stocks, and a large variety of other securities paying good rates of interest and dividends, for investments at low prices. For sale by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 43 PINE-ST.

TRUSTEE CERTIFICATES
OF THE
AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,

representing the interest of Stockholders in assets of the Company, previous to Dec. 20, 1868, bought and sold at the office of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Nos. 40 and 42 Exchange-place, New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST,
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX,
ISSUED BY THE BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

We offer these bonds at 95, and confidently recommend them to investors as a first-class and safe investment.

At present price they yield about 10 per cent. interest per annum.

These bonds are only issued upon each section of road as fast as the same is completed and in successful operation. Eighty-three miles have now been completed.

Pamphlets and full particulars can be had on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to take care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the *Times* in Europe.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe; also make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES.
New Orleans City Seven per Cent. Bonds,
Louisiana Eight per Cent. Bonds,
Memphis and Charleston Railroad Second Mortgage
Memphis City Bonds,
For sale by
LEVY & BORG,
No. 41 Pine-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NO. 40 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869.
The firm of W. B. MOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. W. B. MOTT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1869. A. F. R. MARTIN.
The undersigned will continue the Stock, Commission and Brokerage business, at No. 40 Wall-st., under the firm name of MARTIN & RUNYON.
A. F. R. MARTIN.
W. B. MOTT, Special. ENOS RUNYON.

ERIE RAILWAY DUBVIL AND PORT MORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer books will be closed at 4 o'clock P. M. of the 6th day of November, and will open at 9 o'clock A. M. of the 10th day of November next.
ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AV. RAILROAD COMPANY, 23D-AV., BETWEEN 85TH AND 86TH STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Third-av. Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, prox. The polls will be open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from Nov. 4 until Nov. 11, prox. By order of the Board.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1869.
TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's Office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1869, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed preparatory to said election on Saturday, Nov. 13th inst., at 4 P. M., and reopened Friday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors,
THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

DETROIT AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PORT HURON, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Detroit and Lake Michigan Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, in GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
W. L. BANCROFT, Treasurer.

PENINSULAR RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 14, 1869.
THE COUPONS OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Peninsular Railway Company of Michigan, due Nov. 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date IN GOLD COIN, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of S. W. HOPKINS & CO., No. 71 Broadway, New-York.
C. WAKELEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON CO.,
NO. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1869.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Three per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after Government tax, payable on and after Nov. 1 to 15, inclusive. Transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to the 1st prox., inclusive.
By order of the Board of Directors.
S. M. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, pro tem.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1869.
THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., (free of taxes,) payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th of November next.
The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 11.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

THIRD DIVIDEND. BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Board of Trustees has declared, from the profits of the past three months, a dividend of Three per Cent. on the paid-up Capital, free of Government tax, payable on the 9th inst. The transfer books will close on the 6th and reopen on the 10th inst.
T. B. STOUT, Secretary.

THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Sinking Fund Six Per Cent Gold Bonds of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, at the Bankers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York.
I. M. LAWSON, President.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
FOR
PARLOR, BEDROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM.
E. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY,
CALL ATTENTION OF PARTIES DESIRING furniture, to their LARGE and ELEGANT stock, which they offer at MOST REASONABLE prices.
Also, a BEAUTIFUL styles of LAMBREQUINS, CORNICES, MIRRORS, &c.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, Late MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway, Has now open and on exhibition the very latest styles of her last importation of Paris Millinery for the Winter season.

TRY OUR $1 KID GLOVES, NEW shades; Children's, 50c. and 75c.; cloth gloves, leggings, &c., &c., the best fitting $1 corsets; also, Wesly's French; a large assortment of dress trimmings and fancy goods at popular prices, at ELDER'S, Nos. 893 and 895 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

MME. DINKELSPIEL.—NOVELties in sash ribbons, fringes, trimmings, laces, embroideries, gloves and fancy goods, at popular prices. No. 737 Broadway, Opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
The additions made to our stock of DRESS GOODS FROM THE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES of the past week are worthy of particular attention, and the low prices secured by us enable us to offer the following

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.
27-INCH POPLINS, 20 TO 30 CENTS.
VERY FINE GOODS, 37½ TO 50c.
SILK AND WOOL VELOURS AT 75c.,
WHICH POSITIVELY COST $1 15 TO IMPORT, and the CURRENT RETAIL PRICE OF WHICH IS $1 50.
ALL WOOL, DOUBLE WIDTH, EMPRESS CLOTH, 62½c.,
Together with an elegant assortment of
FRENCH ROLL POPLINS AT $1 AND UPWARDS.

Purchasers of Dry Goods should CALL AND GET SAMPLES of these goods for comparison with those of other houses, and thus demonstrate the correctness of our representations.

We also invite an inspection of our LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S UNDERGARMENTS, FLANNELS, PRINTS, DOMESTICS, AND FANCY GOODS, Our assortment being complete, and prices consistent with the decline in gold.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

SILKS FROM AUCTION.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK SILKS
At $1 25 to $1 75.
PARIS COLORED SILKS
At $1 50 to $2.
FINER GOODS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
LYONS VELVET, $5 AND UPWARD,
Worthy of special attention on account of their UNEXCEPTIONABLE FINISH AND COLOR.
ALSO,
CLOTHS, VELVETEENS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
AND
MOURNING GOODS,
AT EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
ONE DOOR BELOW BLEECKER-ST.

AT JACKSON'S,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BLACK ALPACAS.
All the most popular brands, including the Buffalo, at much less than regular rates.

N. B. One lot at 45 cents, worth 75 cents per yard; one lot Lustre Cords, 65 cents, worth $1; one lot fine Empress Cloth, 85 cents, worth $1 10.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
GENTLEMEN'S AND YOUTHS' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
JUST RECEIVED,
NOVELTIES IN REAL LACES,
PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
&c., &c.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

SILKS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR ENTIRE FALL IMPORTATION OF SILKS,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
A CASE OF
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES'
FRENCH SACQUES AND CLOAKS,
FROM $4, AND UPWARD.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW GOODS
AT MACY'S.
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF RIBBONS
ARE MAGNIFICENT
IN QUALITY,
AND THE SHADES
ARE CHARMING.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS.
NECKTIES AND BOWS,
STRAW GOODS,
FALL HATS.
SILKS AND SATINS,
WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS.
THEATRICAL GOODS,
BALLET ROSETTES, &c.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
LINEN AND HANDKFS.,
CORSETS,
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SMALL WARES,
PERFUMERY,
SOAPS,
TRIMMINGS,
BUTTONS AND FRINGES,
COTTON, ALPACA AND SILK UMBRELLAS,
AMERICAN CLOCKS,
CARVED GOODS,
PLATED WARE,
BEST QUALITY,
DOLLS,
DOLL GOODS,
BASKETS,
KID GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR,
BIRD CAGES,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
R. H. MACY,
14th-st. and 6th-av.
MACY—MACY—MACY—

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

A young clergyman in Philadelphia recently made himself a brilliant momentary reputation, by preaching two of Dr. CHANNING'S sermons as his own.

Bishop GREEN, of Mississippi, is lying ill at the residence of a friend at Lynchburg, Va.

Rev. JAMES CALDER, D. D., just elected President of Hillsdale College, Michigan, was baptized in Hong Kong, China, in 1853.

The Methodist local preachers number 10,000 in this country. They have been holding a Convention in Cincinnati.

There are over 601,000 children in English Methodist Sunday Schools.

Methodist papers in England are gravely discussing the question whether local preachers are justified in making use of the velocipede, in reaching their house of worship on the Sabbath.

The Colorado Baptist Sunday School Convention report thirty schools, with an average attendance of 1,700. Seven new schools have been organized the past year.

Lynn, Mass., contains five Methodist Churches. The first of these was founded in February, 1791, with eight members.

The Newton Theological School, Massachusetts, has now forty-three students.

The Connecticut Congregationalists paid last year for home missions $41,646, or fifty-three cents for each church member. In Connecticut thirty-one churches receive aid.

Saint Ann's, the first Episcopal Church in Brooklyn, and for forty years the only one, was established in 1795. Now, there are thirty-eight churches, six chapels and fifty-two clergy.

St. James' Church, in New-York City, has decided upon the plans for a new church, which will be commenced in the Spring, and cost upward of $200,000.

The Methodist State Convention will be held in New-Haven on the 25th and 26th of this month.

The next regular meeting of the Eastern Convocation of the Diocese of Connecticut, will be held on the 16th and 17th of November, in the Parish of St. James, Poquetannock.

One of the religious papers, commenting on the practice of having glowing epitaphs, says that "if some men could come out of their graves and read the inscriptions of their tombstones, they would think they had got into the wrong grave."

The bronze statue of Bishop BROWNELL will be unveiled Nov. 11, at 2 P. M. Addresses will be made by Bishops WILLIAMS and CLARK, and a poem will be read by Professor JOHNSON.

The Sultan has given $5,000 toward the reconstruction of the Church of the Saviour (Catholic) at Antigone, on the Sea of Marmora, on the ground that his ancestor had destroyed the church.

Last Sunday evening the pulpit of the Universalist Church at Reading, Mass., was occupied by a Rev. Miss MARY H. GRAVES.

The United Presbyterians of Scotland have foreign missions in Jamaica, Trinidad, Old Calabar, India, and at Wingpoo, in China. They have 84 European missionaries, 44 congregations and 5,408 communicants.

With two exceptions, both caused by ill health, all the English Catholic Bishops will take their seats at the Council of the Vatican.

Travelers may now visit the Mosque of St. Sophia at Constantinople, and the Mosque of St. Omar, built on the site of the Temple at Jerusalem, without fear of molestation, the Sultan having revoked the law prohibiting Christians from entering the Mosques.

One of the most distinguished living Baptist clergymen, Rev. Mr. NOEL, of England, writing to Rev. Mr. MALCOM, at Newport, R. I., expresses himself very strongly in favor of unrestricted communion.

The incomes from British religious societies amount to $8,274,630 per annum; those from American religious societies to $6,284,479, excluding all contributions from the Churches of the entire South.

A royal decree has been promulgated in Berlin appointing the 10th of November as a day of fasting and prayer. Reference is made in the decree to the great religious movements which now agitate Europe, and it calls on the people to petition for Divine guidance.

The full vote on lay delegation in the Methodist Church now stands 163,476 for and 51,606 against. The ministerial vote, included in this, stands 2,398 for and 606 against. The requisite ministerial majority has been secured, with 145 votes to spare.

Rev. Dr. HENRY, pastor of the North Presbyterian Church, in Philadelphia, died very suddenly while traveling through the Holy Land and on his way home.

The present term of the General Theological Seminary of the Episcopal Church in New-York opened with a very large number of students, about seventy-five being in attendance. This is an increase of twelve over the previous number; and to accommodate all who have been admitted, five new rooms have been fitted up in a floor formerly used as a gymnasium. Rev. J. M. FORBES, D. D., has been elected Dean, and Rev. W. G. SUMNER, Professor of Hebrew.

On the 10th inst., the two General Assemblies of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Pittsburg, to declare officially the ratification by the Presbyteries and Synods, of the proposed plan for a reunion of the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches. This result, affecting as it does some two and a half millions of people, is one of great importance and without doubt will have a powerful influence upon the religious history of the country.

Rev. Dr. TATE, who has been tried by an Ecclesiastical Court at Columbus, Ohio, for sundry ritualistic practices, has been discharged by the casting vote of the President.

The net membership of the Congregational Church in the United States is 260,000; number added by conversions last year, 16,764; present number of churches, 3,069; ministers, 3,156.

According to the London *Weekly Register*, "an immense body of the very best men among the Anglican clergy are on the eve of secession to the Church of Rome"—that is, if a certain petition is granted. That petition is rather a curious document. It prays that, in the event of the Council of the Vatican deciding against the validity of Anglican orders, the petitioners "should be received into the Catholic Church, ordained as priests, employed as such, and allowed, if married, to continue so until the death of their present wives—those married not to be employed as confessors." It is not stated whether the ladies concerned have been consulted on the matter.

Mr. BERGHAUS is quoted by Professor MAX MULLER as estimating the Buddhists at 31.2 per cent. of the human race, the Christians at 30.7, the Mohammedans at 15.7, the Brahminists at 13.4. Nepaul, Burmah and Siam, Ceylon, Thibet, Mongolia and China are the countries where Buddhism is in the ascendant.

The holy vessels and relics of the temple at Jerusalem, some of which were said to have descended from the time of Moses, are safe at the bottom of the Mediterranean Sea. They were lost while being transferred from Rome to Carthage, 400 years after they had been ostentatiously displayed at the triumphs of TITUS.

The venerable PETER CARTWRIGHT says that he was "taken ill with a pain in his back" when he received the degree of D. D.

The Hartford Hebrews have purchased the Methodist Church property on the corner of Market and Temple streets, and will erect a synagogue on the site.

Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, Jr., has invited Father HYACINTHE to visit Connecticut with him on the 18th instant, and participate in a New-England Thanksgiving.

It is a difficult task to suit every one. The proposed revision of the English Prayer Book brings this fact out pretty prominently. Take the question of a revision of the marriage service alone. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says in substance that some object to the phrases in it (omitted from the American version) which speak too plainly, and, as some think, immodestly, of the marriage relation. Others think that there should be at least another form to be used in the case of persons to whom some of its assumptions do not apply. Others find it too religious, and want the service to recognize marriage as a civil relation, while others think that, as it stands, it is not religious enough.

Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, in an article in the *Living Church*, sums up the statistics of intemperance in this City, by the statement that "the liquor saloons of New-York City, if placed in opposite rows, would make a street like Broadway eleven miles in length."

Rev. Mr. SHERESCHEWSKY is translating the Bible into the Mandarin dialect.

The Southern Methodists, who are diligently laboring among the freedmen, have made provision for the publication of a *Colored Christian Advocate*, which is to be under the management of Rev. S. WATSON.

Rev. J. D. COLE, D. D., was intrusted by the Baptist General Association, of Illinois, with the preparation of a history of the Baptist Church in that State.

The religious debate at Millersburg, Ky., between Mr. MILLER, of the Methodist Church, and Mr. BRINEY, of the Christian Church, lasted six days. Each side, of course, claims the victory.

The Old Colony Conference of Congregational Churches has been in session at New-Bedford, Mass.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church assembled at Chicago on Thursday last. Rev. W. A. PASSAVANT, of Pittsburg, Penn., preached the opening sermon. Among the delegates are Rev. C. P. KRANTH, D. D., Rev. J. A. LEISS, D. D., of Philadelphia; Rev. C. W. SHAEFFER, D. D., also of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. F. KIOTZ, D. D.

An interesting annual Sabbath School Convention and Institute was held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, Elizabeth, last Tuesday evening. Rev. F. MCCLEARY was elected permanent President.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Beloit dedicated their new rooms on the 26th ult. Representatives from Methodist, Congregational, Presbyterian and Baptist churches took part in the exercises.

Mrs. SOPHIA MEYLIN died in Lancaster City, Penn., leaving a will in which she directed that $1,000 of the balance of her estate shall be given to Trinity Lutheran Church and the residue, amounting to $10,000, to Zion German Lutheran Church. Unfortunately, as this will was executed less than thirty days previous to the testatrix's death, that portion of it relating to the bequests to these churches is void, under an act of the Legislature.

The Case of Gould vs. Bushnell and Others—Motion to Vacate the Order of Arrest.

In the United States District Court yesterday, before Judge BLATCHFORD, a motion was made by Ex-Judge EMOTT, counsel for the defendants in the suit of GOULD *vs.* BUSHNELL and others, to vacate the order of arrest issued against the defendants and admit them to bail. The Sheriff had already arrested one of the gentlemen, but was unable to take into custody the two others, who have not yet come within the jurisdiction of the officers of the State. The question is, continued Judge EMOTT, whether I am not entitled as well to have an order vacated against the two who have not been arrested as against the one who has; in other words, whether they are to remain under the peril of being arrested when they come here, or that in their absence I can have the order of arrest vacated, as has already been done in the case of BUSHNELL, who has been arrested.

Mr. STOUGHTON—As Mr. BUSHNELL is a very respectable person, we have no objection to his being discharged upon filing common bail; but here a suit is brought against three persons for tort, and two of them are not arrested; they see fit to remain away, speculating upon what the Court may do. Not coming within the jurisdiction until they learn what the Court will or will not do, is, I think, a practice not to be encouraged; and my opinion is that a motion never yet was heard for the discharge upon common bail of a person not arrested. A motion cannot be made except as to a person in custody; if otherwise, the aspect of it would be, as soon as a defendant heard that an order of arrest was out against him, he could leave the jurisdiction and employ counsel, instead of entering an appearance, as the law required. There were three modes by the old practice, each of which prevail here, and one of these modes was to come in and make a motion to learn whether the Court would hold the order or not.

Judge EMMOT—I come here prepared to show to the Court that the affidavits to hold to bail are insufficient. If they are insufficient as to BUSHNELL, they are insufficient as to all the others. My friends decline to argue. They make no argument on the subject. The Court, then, is to take it for granted that they say that these affidavits upon which an order was granted are insufficient, that no cause of action is stated in them as against any of the defendants, for the cause of action against one is the same as the cause of action against all. One of the defendants has happened to come within the bailiwick of the Marshal, and has been arrested. He has given bail and stands under a stipulation that he shall not be compelled to give bail to the action until the question of the righteousness of his arrest has been determined. If he is entitled to be discharged, and his codefendant not so, why should the Court keep an order of arrest standing as against the parties who may or may not come within the State, or who may or may not desire to come within the State, simply because the order has not been executed against them? Is it wise or necessary that an arrest should actually be made, and the party be put to the necessity of either going to jail or giving bail to the Sheriff before he can move to vacate the order? The order to hold the parties to bail has been indorsed on the *capias* which has been returned.

Mr. STOUGHTON—I must protest against the gentleman suggesting that it is to be assumed that the cause of action stated is insufficient. When it becomes necessary I shall show that the cause of action is abundantly stated in the affidavits. BUSHNELL is a person of respectability, and we have no objection to the motion so far as he is concerned.

COURT—There is no *capias* out against the others.

Judge EMOTT—Then I will take the order discharging Mr. BUSHNELL.

COURT—You want to ask the Court in advance what it would do if such a case were presented?

Judge EMOTT—No. Here is an order directing the Marshal, whenever a *capias* is put in his hands, to arrest them. I don't want it to appear that we made the order and it was denied.

COURT—If they are arrested they have a right to make a motion.

JUDGE EMOTT—They have made a motion. Before the return day of the *capias* I made a motion on behalf of all the defendants.

Mr. STOUGHTON—You can't make it on behalf of all until they have been arrested.

COURT—The men have no *status* to make any such motion until they are arrested.

JUDGE EMOTT—We have a right to enter in the order that its demand is in consequence of the position of parties, and it should not prejudice them if they should be arrested; for, if arrested, and we made a motion, probably before another Judge, the answer to our application might be that this motion has once been made and denied, and the Court has passed on the merits of the case.

COURT—This is a proper case for inserting all the facts, and I will do so instead of giving any reasons for denial.

An Outside Operation.

In the case of JOHN J. PARDEE et al. *vs.* RANDALL H. FOOTE, argument was had yesterday in the Superior Court, before Judge FITHIAN, on a motion to dissolve an injunction heretofore issued against the defendant on the following state of facts: During the gold operations of FISK & Co. in the excitement of last month, plaintiffs gave defendant an order to purchase $120,000 on their account. The order was executed, but the gold not having been delivered on the day following as required by the regulations claimed to govern such transactions, plaintiffs refused to accept it. Defendant claimed that the purchase was made to cover previous short sales, and that the items of the transaction appear in the account furnished to the plaintiffs, and now assumes the right to sell the gold under the rules of the Gold Exchange, and charge the plaintiffs with the difference resulting from such sale. To restrain such sale an injunction was issued against the defendant, and also against the Gold Exchange. Mr. BURRILL, for the defendant, argued that inasmuch as the complaint admits that the plaintiffs never had the gold, they could not lawfully seek to restrain the defendants from its sale.

Judge FITHIAN held that the facts would not warrant him in continuing the injunction against the sale of the property, except when made by the Gold Exchange. He therefore dissolved the injunction against the defendants, but continued it against the Gold Exchange, on the ground that a sale there would tend to injure the plaintiff's credit and standing as a member thereof, or else compel him to pay differences, to which he alleges a good legal defence. No one appeared on behalf of the Gold Exchange.

Twentieth Ward German-American School Club.

This Club held its regular monthly meeting at No. 336 West Twenty-ninth-street last night, Mr. J. B. PANNES presiding. After some routine business, it was resolved with regard to the movement going on among the Germans of this City for reforms in the public schools, and introduction of the German language as a regular branch of instruction in [illegible] tion of F. W. MOELLER, [illegible] School Trustee of the ward. Dr. L. LANDBERG made an address on "The Air in the School-Room and in the Nursery," and then the meeting adjourned.

Chess—Tournament of the Brooklyn Club.

The interest taken by the players and spectators in this tournament is on the increase. The contest for the two prizes may be said to be at present between Messrs. BRENZINGER, PERRIN, DELMAR and CHADWICK. The score stands:

Mr. Brenzinger won 17, lost 3.
Mr. Perrin won 14, lost 3.
Mr. Delmar won 7.
Mr. Chadwick won 15, lost 5.
Mr. Gilbery won 8, lost 4.
Mr. Merian won 10, lost 6.

Since the commencement of the tourney quite a number of amateurs have joined the club, and among the number several very good players.

Game played in the tournament at the Brooklyn Chess Club between Messrs. CHADWICK and F. PERRIN, the latter giving the odds of pawn and move. (Remove White K B P from the board.)

	Black—CHADWICK.	White—PERRIN.
1.	P to K 4.	P to K 3.
2.	P to Q 4.	P to Q 4.
3.	P to K 5.	P to Q B 4.
4.	B to K 3.	P takes P.
5.	B takes P.	Kt to Q B 3.
6.	B to Q Kt 5.	Q to Q R 4 ch.
7.	Kt to Q B 3.	B to Q Kt 5.
8.	B takes Kt ch.	P takes B.
9.	P to Q R 3.	B takes Kt ch.
10.	B takes B.	Q to B 2.
11.	Q to K R 5 ch.	P to K Kt 3.
12.	Q to K B 3.	P to Q B 4.
13.	Kt to K 2.	B to Q Kt 2. (a)
14.	Q to K Kt 4.	Q to Q B 3.
15.	Kt to K B 4.	K to Q B 2.
16.	B to R 5. (b)	Kt to K 2.
17.	P to Q Kt 4.	Kt to B 4.
18.	P to Q B 3.	P to Q 5.
19.	Kt to Q 3. (c)	Q takes Kt P.
20.	Kt takes.	K to K 2.
21.	Q takes Q.	B takes Q.
22.	R to K Kt.	Kt to R 5. (d)
23.	Castles.	P takes P.
24.	R to Q 4.	P to Kt 4.
25.	R takes Kt.	P takes R.
26.	R takes B.	K R to K Kt.
27.	R takes R.	R takes R.
28.	Kt to K 4.	R to Kt 7.
29.	P to Q Kt 5.	R takes R P.
30.	B takes P.	R to Kt 7.
31.	B to Kt 4 ch. (e)	K to Q.
32.	B to Q 2.	P to R 6.
33.	B to K B 4.	P to R 7.
34.	B takes P.	R takes B.
35.	K to Q 2.	R to R 5.
36.	P to B 3.	R to R 7 ch.
37.	K to K 3.	R to Q R 7.

And the game was won by White.

(*a*) By this move white was exposed to a dangerous attack.

(*b*) Black should have taken K P with Kt, and if white take Kt he should reply with R to Q, winning Q and pawn F in exchange for R and Kt. White, however, would have replied with Q R to K.

(*c*) Well played.

(*d*) A hazardous move, only ventured upon because of the critical nature of his position.

(*e*) B to Q 4 would have been preferable.

Important Police Order—Change in Hours of Patrol Duty.

Superintendent KENNEDY yesterday issued the following order:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 588.—You will, on the 15th of November inst., change the hours of patrol duty as follows, viz.: Day duty will commence at 7 o'clock A. M. and end at 5 o'clock P. M.; evening duty will be from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.; night duty will commence at 7 o'clock P. M. and end at 7 o'clock A. M. *Day Duty*—First tour, from 7 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock A. M.; second tour from 9 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.; third tour, from 1 o'clock P. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. *Evening Duty*—From 5 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock P. M. *Night Duty*—First tour, from 7 o'clock P. M. to 11 o'clock P. M.; second tour, from 11 o'clock P. M. to 3 o'clock A. M.; third tour, from 3 o'clock A. M. to 7 o'clock A. M.

Captains of Police may (if the ability of their command to meet a sudden emergency will not be impaired thereby) allow the members of one section (in turn) of the platoon that performed the second tour of night patrol duty, to go to their respective homes, and remain until it is time to report to the Station House, at 9 o'clock A. M., when they will relieve the other section on duty, and patrol the precinct until 1 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 9 o'clock A. M. will, with the exception of one hour for breakfast and one hour for dinner, remain in the Station House, as a reserved force, until 1 o'clock P. M., when they will relieve the section on patrol, and perform the patrol duty of the precinct until 5 o'clock P. M. The section relieved at 1 o'clock P. M. will, with the exception of one hour for dinner, remain in the Station House, as a reserve force, until 5 o'clock P. M., when the platoon on day duty will be relieved by the other platoon.

Captains of Police may (if the requirements of the public service will permit) allow the men on the platoon that performed the first and third tours of night patrol duty to go to their respective homes, and remain (unless their services should be meanwhile required) until 5 o'clock P. M., when they will report for duty.

The platoon whose duty it may be to relieve at 11 o'clock P. M., or at 3 o'clock A. M., and the section who are to perform the first tour of day patrol duty, will, without any exception, remain in the Station House during the period they are in reserve, unless their services shall be required at fires, riots, or for other public emergencies.

The evening and night patrol duty will be performed by the platoons in turn. One section at a time, of the platoon that performed day duty will be allowed fifty minutes for supper, while in reserve during the evening tour.

The members of the section performing patrol duty from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M. will not convey prisoners arrested by them during the evening or night tours to Court, until after being relieved at 9 o'clock A. M.

This General Order to remain in force until the 15th of March next, when it will be suspended, and General Order No. 561 will go into force, unless otherwise ordered.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.
GEO. W. DILKS, Inspector.

Sale of Autographs.

On Friday and Saturday evenings a large collection of autographs was sold at the auction rooms of LEAVITT & STREBEIGH, Clinton Hall, numbering 822 lots in all. The list included letters, signatures, public documents, &c., in the handwriting of men of distinction in literature, politics and public life generally. The chirography of numerous Governors of States, members of Congress and Cabinet officers was knocked down at a very moderate figure, and full autograph letters of such men as the Duke of Wellington, Daniel Webster and Andrew Jackson were sold at prices varying from $1 to $3. The literary men fared better, the autographs of Edgar A. Poe and Washington Irving bringing the highest prices, from $5 to $10. Among the *literati* were the names of Charles Dickens, Walter Scott, Walter Savage Landor, Nathaniel Hawthorne, William C. Bryant, Leigh Hunt, Edward Bulwer Lytton, Longfellow, Holmes, and others of less note. The attendance on both evenings was rather small, and no great amount of competition appeared for this kind of merchandise. A large proportion of the letters, &c., were bought by men who are well known as dealers in antique books and literary curiosities. There were some curious features about the varying demand for the handwriting of different celebrities. For instance, an autograph letter of Henry Clay was sold for 10 cents, while that of John Quincy Adams brought $2, and Longfellow's was knocked down at 75 cents, when $3 50 was paid for Martin F. Tupper's. As a general thing the politicians and statesmen of our own day received little attention, and those of the past were not valued very highly. Army and navy officers were treated with little more respect, and it was only when some one famous in literature was mentioned that there was much life in the bidding. Much the larger part of the collection must have found its way to the second-hand bookstores of Nassau-street.

The Crew of the United States Steamer Yantic—The Report of an Incipient Mutiny Denied.

UNITED STATES STEAMER YANTIC, AT QUARANTINE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your edition of to-day there occurs the following paragraph concerning the United States ship *Yantic*: "On the death of the Captain, Lieutenant-Commander TALLMAN took charge, and it was mainly through his exertions that an incipient mutiny among the men was crushed out."

We, the crew of the ship, were utterly astonished when we saw this morning's paper, no such thing as an incipient mutiny ever having happened on board this vessel, and we cannot understand why any person whatever should give you such information. On the death of the commanding officer and his clerk no excitement of any kind occurred among the ship's crew, nor at any other time; but, on the contrary, everything was unusually quiet; and this can be proved by referring to Lieutenant-Commander TALLMAN, who assumed command.

We would thank you to deny this report, as it affects very much the character of the whole ship's crew.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, in behalf of the crew,

CHARLES LEVIN YEOMAN.

Capture of Counterfeiters.

Colonel WHITELEY, of the secret service, is still zealously engaged in investigating the operations of the counterfeiters of tobacco and [illegible] than a number yet remain unarrested. Among those already in custody are HART L. FRANCE and ROBERT B. CLARK, formerly a Union Colonel, together with a family named RIPPAN, the chief of which was the printer of the counterfeit stamps, having his press, plates, dies and paper at a seclude place near Princess Bay, Staten Island. The detectives were at work in search of the counterfeiting gang for a considerable time, conducting the "job" with consummate skill and shrewdness. In their "haul" they obtained a "set" of apparatus and material for manufacturing counterfeit stamps of the most perfect description, besides securing a very large amount of counterfeit tobacco and revenue stamps, representing a total value of several hundred thousand dollars, if they could be sold at the prices which the genuine ones fetch.

THE TURF.

Trotting at Union Course—Hiram Howe's Bay Gelding Wins in Three Straight Heats.

There was a trot at the Union Course yesterday, between HOWE'S bay gelding and T. JACKSON'S black mare *Topsey*. The day was fine and the track in capital order. In the pools, the bay gelding had the call at about two to one. The attendance was good. The following is the

SUMMARY.

UNION COURSE, Nov. 6.—Match, $400; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Hiram Howe's bay gelding	1	1	1
T. Jackson's blk. m. Topsey	2	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:27	2:48¼
Second heat	41	1:25	2:49
Third heat	41	1:24	2:49

Fashion Course.

Yesterday was finished a trot which was commenced on Friday on the Fashion Course. The horses in were *Captain Smith*, *Pet* and *Big Jim*. On Friday five heats were trotted, when darkness prevented a finish, as no horse had won three heats. On Friday *Jim* won the first and fifth heats, *Smith* the second and third and *Pet* the fourth. Yesterday (Saturday) the three horses concluded the race. After a sharp contest between *Pet* and *Smith* the former won the sixth heat in 2:44¼. The seventh heat was won by *Smith* by a half length only after a sharp brush on the homestretch made at him by *Pet*, and with it he got the race. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Nov. 5 and 6.—Sweepstakes of $300, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Eckerson's b. g. Captain Smith	3	1	1	2	3	2	1
Dr. Ogle's ch. g. Pet	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
B. Daniels' b. g. Big Jim	1	3	3	3	1	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	42½	1:23	2:47
Second heat	43½	1:22½	2:45
Third heat	43½	1:24	2:45¼
Fourth heat	43½	1:24	2:45¼
Fifth heat	43	1:23	2:45
Sixth heat	42½	1:23	2:44¼
Seventh heat	43	1:25	2:46

SECOND TROT.

The second trot at Fashion, yesterday, was a match between *Louise* and *Topsy*. *Louise* was the favorite in the betting at about 20 to 17. Before the start, after the second heat, she was continued favorite at 5 to 2 on her, and the odds in her favor were 100 to 20, for the last heat, and while it was being trotted, 100 to 10 on her. *Louise* won the race in three straight heats easily.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, Nov. 6.—Match, $200; mile heats; three in five, in harness.

J. Murphy's ch. m. Louise	1	1	1
J. Doty's b. m. Topsy	2	2	2

Time—2:35, 2:32¼, 2:24¼.

The Election—Vote for Judges.

The following returns of the vote for Judicial officers in this City are complete, with the exception of the Twentieth District of the Twentieth Ward, the Third District of the Seventh Ward and the Tenth District of the Tenth Ward:

COURT OF APPEALS.

Long Term—Lott, Democrat	81,319
Mason, Republican	29,640
Majority for John A. Lott	51,679
Short Term—Earl, Democrat	80,213
Woodruff, Republican	28,569
Majority for Robert Earl	51,644

SUPREME COURT.

Brady, Democrat	79,346
Clerke, Republican	31,946
Majority for J. R. Brady	47,400

SUPERIOR COURT.

Full Term—McCunn, Democrat	72,402
Freedman, Democrat	75,029
Goepp, Republican	27,996
Fithian, Republican	29,653

J. H. McCunn over Fithian, 42,749; J. J. Freedman over Goepp, 48,033.

Vacancy—Spencer, Democrat	89,092
Reed, Republican	28,053
Majority for J. C. Spencer	61,039

COMMON PLEAS.

Loew, Democrat	78,742
Hull, Republican	31,152
Majority for F. W. Loew	47,590

MARINE COURT.

Gross, Democrat	78,638
Polhemus, Republican	28,206
Majority for M. C. Gross	50,432

RECORDER.

Hackett, Democrat	73,731
Eaton, Republican	28,877
Majority for John K. Hackett	44,654

SURROGATE.

Hutchings, Democrat	81,157
Dayton, Republican	29,315
Majority for Robert C. Hutchings	51,842

The Next Legislature—Candidates for Speaker.

The Democratic majority in the next Assembly must embody an extraordinary amount of parliamentary talent, judging from the number of men who are offering themselves as candidates for Speaker. There are no less than four aspirants for the place among the New-York delegation, viz.: Colonel MURPHY, THOMAS C. FIELDS, LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN and WM. HITCHMAN. As for FIELDS and HITCHMAN, unless they resign the responsible and laborious offices they now hold in this City, it is difficult to see how they will be able to give the time and attention to Albany legislation which will be required of the Speaker. KIERNAN would make an impartial and gentlemanly presiding officer, but he is rather too young, and not sufficiently hardened in corruption, to carry out the schemes which the Tammany Ring will demand of the next Speaker of the Assembly. Colonel MURPHY would fill the place, so far as personal appearance is concerned, to a dot, and, if the ladies who throng the galleries had a voice in the matter, he would be elected unanimously.

Then there is JACOBS, of the Kings County delegation, a prominent candidate for the office, who is certainly not inferior to any of his competitors in parliamentary experience and ability, and who has the advantage of not being mixed up with the Tammany Ring—which will prove no small advantage if the country Democrats in the next Assembly harbor the same feelings toward that grasping clique that were so conspicuously displayed at the State Convention.

Another candidate, announced by telegraph, is JOHN S. FLAGG, of Troy, who has served two terms in the Legislature, and who would make a passable Speaker, if no better could be found.

Chemung County offers as a candidate EDWARD L. PATRICK, whose chief claim to the office is that Speaker YOUNGLOVE last Winter forgot to put him on any of the Committees.

There will doubtless be plenty more candidates turning up between now and the 1st of January; in fact it will be hard to find a Democrat in the next Assembly who does not deem himself competent for the Speakership, and it would not be surprising if they were forced in the end to draw lots for the place, the same as they do for seats. In any case it will be all the same to the Republicans. They are not "responsible" any longer and can look on and laugh.

American Institute Fair—Report on Engines.

Exhibitors of engines at the late Fair will be interested in the following:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1869.

To the Managers of the American Institute Fair, and to the Exhibitors in Department 5, Group 1, Division 1:

The undersigned, judges in the above-described division of the American Institute Fair, deem it advisable to state that it is impossible for them to make their report on the engines till the Superintendent, Mr. EMERY, has completed his calculations respecting the same, which he hopes to have done in a few days. Our report on the other articles exhibited in the same division, will be made at the same time that the engines are reported upon.

THOMAS J. SLOAN, ROBERT WEIR, HAMILTON E. TOWLE, } Judges.

Politics in Brooklyn.

The excitement in Brooklyn City Hall circles continues unabated. It is now somewhat intensified by the fact that "knowing ones" set forth that the returns from a number of important districts have been hopelessly lost, and that the loss of the counts in said districts is a fortunate circumstance for CUNNINGHAM, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff. It is also contended that the returns received at Police Headquarters on the night of election are not reliable. Against this, however, stands the fact that the Police returns were received from the Canvassers [illegible] is to be made to count WALTER out for Sheriff, although the proofs are abundant that he was elected by a large majority. The Supervisors will meet as a Board of Canvassers on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock. Then it will be seen whether any returns have been lost, and if so, how many; but as to the why and the wherefore, and their whereabouts—that will be problematic. The most astounding stories are told about the way in which the canvassers got drunk, and sleepy, and stupid, and lost the returns. There are some canvassers who even boast of having counted for CUNNINGHAM. As it is, the aspect of the case furnishes an interesting theme for study.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

United States Marshal HARLOWE has appointed FOSTER SWIFT, M. D., physician to the United States prisoners and witnesses detained in custody in this City, in place of E. B. DALTON, M. D., resigned on account of ill health.

The receipts of taxes on City and County property from the 7th to the 30th of October amount to $7,725,194 21.

The Croton Aqueduct Department has awarded to MICHAEL NOONAN, at $200,580, time two hundred days, the contract for constructing sewers in Seventeenth-street, from Hudson River to and through Eleventh-avenue and Twenty-third-street to near Tenth-avenue, and in Seventeenth-street, from Eleventh-avenue to and through Tenth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, with branches.

United States Commissioner NEWTON has granted an extension of thirty days in the Swiss extradition case, in order to enable the Swiss Consul to procure certain testimony.

A new street lamp has been placed on Chatham-square, near the middle of the long crosswalk, from the east side of Chatham-street to the Bowery, just at the intersection of the East Broadway and Fulton Ferry horse railroads, much to the relief of midnight pedestrians in that gloomy quarter.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company will open an office in this City at No. 23 Wall-street, corner of Broad-street, to-morrow.

During a quarrel at the Communipaw Abattoir on Friday between two men employed there named JAMES FAHEE and JOHN MAHON, the latter was stabbed in the side, and seriously injured.

FREDERICK HAMLIN, of No. 78 Suffolk-street, aged 50, died suddenly yesterday of heart disease, while in a carriage on his way to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Mrs. SARAH MCEVOY, aged 54, died yesterday at No. 310 Rivington street, from the effects of injuries sustained five weeks ago, in consequence of a fall down stairs at her residence. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest.

"Modern Spiritualism, in the Light of Swedenborg," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered this evening at the Cooper Institute, by I. T. WILLIAMS, Esq., a well-known lawyer of New-York.

FANNY KELLY, the woman who stabbed HARRY HILL on Friday night, was yesterday held for trial by Justice HOGAN, who will send the case before the General Sessions. Mr. HILL appeared in Court with his face bandaged, and is reported to be progressing favorably.

Captain HART'S patent fog horn will be used on Hart's Island on and after the 10th inst. The enterprise is a private one, and will have to depend for support on the public for whose benefit it is intended.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association will open a fair and art exhibition to-morrow evening, in the Apollo Rooms, No. 1,193 Broadway. Some of our best artists have contributed pictures, and music by one of our celebrated bands, together with a magnificent display of fancy and useful articles for sale, will form an attraction that will doubtless fill the hall every evening next week. Apart from these inducements to visit the fair, the ladies having it in charge are doing a work which has claims on the support of every patriot. Among the speakers who will deliver addresses at the fair to-morrow evening are Rev. Dr. CHAPIN and General SIGEL.

A meeting of the Society of Gilders was held last evening at No. 385 Bowery. Reports were received showing that the following named firms had consented to pay the advance rate of five cents per hour additional demanded by the members of the Society: Merrian & Co., John Snedicor, L. Menger, Sellick, Skill and Dennan, W. Shaw and Patten, Stymis and Knoelder, of New-York; Knight and Kidder and Mulcahy, of Brooklyn. A number of new members were admitted to the Society, and a report made that the chief houses in the trade were inclined to accede to the advance if it was generally accepted.

The gas in the flour store in Third-avenue, near Seventy-seventh-street, exploded last evening, when the show window was blown out. Mr. HULL and MARTIN MEYER were burned severely on the hands and face while extinguishing the flames.

A fire broke out last evening in the brick building in Twenty-ninth-street, near First-avenue, occupied by SINCLAIR & MILNE, as a stable. The building, valued at $4,000, was destroyed. Five horses were also burned to death, valued at $1,500; insured for $600 in the Metropolitan.

Brooklyn.

The arrests made by the Police last week numbered 373.

FELIX MONAHAN, residing with his sister-in-law, Mrs. MARY MONAHAN, at No. 5 Lawrence-street, made an assault on that lady on Friday evening, and nearly cut her nose off with a carving knife. He was arrested, and held for a hearing before Justice WALSH next Thursday.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Court against the Brooklyn City Railroad Company for the recovery of three penalties of $1,000 each, in three different cases of alleged neglect in making monthly returns of interest paid by them on their bonds, as required by law.

"China and the Chinese" will be the subject of a paper to be read by Professor ALBERT S. BICKMORE, before the Long Island Historical Society, on Tuesday evening.

For the first time in several years the water has been drawn out of the conduit of the Brooklyn Water Works, and it is now undergoing a thorough examination by the Assistant Engineer of the Water Board. The conduit is twelve miles long, reaching from Hempstead to Jamaica. As a precautionary measure, twenty-two feet of water have been pumped into the reservoir at East New-York, or about 170,000,000 gallons, the largest quantity it has probably ever contained. The examination will be over in two or three days.

An explosion of kerosene oil took place in the store of CORNELIUS TINNEY, No. 301½ Grand-street, E. D., yesterday morning, and the premises, together with the stores of JOHN O'BRIEN, grocer, and J. O. GRIM & BRO., adjacent, were considerably damaged by the fire which resulted. Mr. TINNEY'S loss is $1,000; no insurance. Mr. O'BRIEN'S loss is $1,500; no insurance. J. O. GRIM & BRO. sustained damage to the amount of $250; insured for $500 in the Citizen's Company. The explosion was the result of experiments by a boy.

The coroner's inquest in the case of TERRENCE FLYNN, who died in consequence of wounds received in a riot in Prince-street on the night of Sunday, Oct. 3, was concluded yesterday. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by wounds administered by some unknown person.

New-Jersey.

Young MILLES, the pedestrian, will commence the feat of walking 105 consecutive hours, without rest or sleep, on Tuesday next, in Robostman's Concert Hall, Newark. The match is for a purse of $300. MILLES challenges the world for $10,000.

The Court of Appeals has decided in the case of DANIEL H. GRAY against the City of Brooklyn, that the city is not liable for damages sustained at the hands of its officers. The suit was for the recovery of $10,000 for injuries sustained by certain property in Gowanus, resulting from a sewer of insufficient size to carry off the water which gathered at that point in a rain storm.

General STEWART L. WOODFORD will deliver a lecture on "Phil Sheridan" in the New-England Church, Williamsburg, on Monday evening the 15th inst.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Brooklyn Skating Rink for the ensuing year: Trustees—J. B. Norris, Wm. M. Little, Dewitt Taylor, C. C. Reid, W. S. Woodward, Samuel Booth, R. L. Edwards, H. W. Slocum, Tasker H. Marwin. Officers—J. B. Norris, President, W. S. Woodward, Vice-President; Dewitt C. Taylor, Secretary; Wm. M. Little, Treasurer.

COLOMBIA.

Volcanic Eruption of the Purace—Rising of the Cauca.

The *Alaska*, from Aspinwall, Oct. 29, brings particulars of a volcanic eruption and a rising of the Cauca in Colombia. A gentleman in Buenaventura writes as follows: "I have received by a private letter news of a distressing character from the interior. On the morning of Oct. 4, about 2:30 o'clock, a violent eruption of the Volcano Purace, situated some fifteen or twenty miles from Popayan, occurred, and immense quantities of brimstone and ashes were ejected. Two or three villages in the neighborhood are supposed to have been completely destroyed, together with all of their inhabitants. Soon after the time at which the eruption took place, the water in the river Cauca, at Popayan, rose a foot higher than usual, and the rapid current caused thereby carried down a great quantity of the [illegible] and also the carcasses of many animals killed in the same way. At 11 o'clock on the morning of the 4th the river Cauca was quite dry. The Governor of the Department, fearing that another and more serious rise in the river might occur at other points, ordered the inhabitants of the different villages along the river banks to move, with their cattle, to the higher lands, where they would be safe. The news by the next mail is looked forward to with much anxiety."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 6—12 M.—To-day being a holiday, the Exchange is not open for the transaction of business.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—12 M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provisions and Produce markets are without decided change.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6—4 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12½d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were taken for export and speculation.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PRODUCE—Resin, 5s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Spirits Petroleum, 11½d. ₱ gallon. Turpentine declining. Tallow, 46s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—Linseed Oil, £29 5s. ₱ ton. Turpentine, 29s. ₱ cwt.

HAMBURG, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opened at 16 marc bancos 4 schilling.

BREMEN, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opened at 7 thalers 26 groats.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—The Bourse opens dull. Rentes, 71f. 17c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6.—Petroleum opens firm at 61½f. for Standard White.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 6.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open firm at 89¼.

PARIS, Nov. 6—3 P. M.—The Bourse is now flat.

HAVRE, Nov. 6.—COTTON—The market opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 147½f. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Nov. 6—Evening.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged for Tres Ordinaire on the spot, and flat at 135½f. ₱ cwt. for Low Middling, afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 6—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm at 61½f.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 6—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S.	Hazy	52
Halifax	E.	Overcast	52
Portland	W.	Cloudy	46
Boston	S. W.	Cloudy	50
New-York	S. W.	Clear	44
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	47
Wilmington	N. W.	Clear	44
Washington	N. W.	Clear	46
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Cloudy	48
Richmond	N. W.	Cloudy	47
Oswego	S. W.	Clear	35
Buffalo	N. W.	Cloudy	42
Pittsburg	—	Cloudy	33
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	36
Mobile	N.	Clear	50
New-Orleans	N. E.	Cloudy	56
Key West	—	Cloudy	74
Havana	—	Cloudy	84
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	57

[Advertisement.]

BROWN'S GLASS CLEANING POLISH.—Depot No. 41 Mercer-st., New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 6—*In steamship City of Paris for Liverpool*—J. Heneage and W. Heneage, George Peabody Russell, William McNaughton and wife, Mr. High and wife and two Miss Highs, James A. Casserley, John Smith, J. E. Freund, J. Thompson Betts, H. G. Harding, Mr. Ballard and wife, B. C. Bowen, William O'Reiley, J. S. Twells, wife, three children and servant, Benjamin Rose, wife, son and servant, M. D. Long, H. M. Farr, W. T. Poole and T. Poole, Capt. Bowker, British army; William McKenzie, Charles Currie, F. C. Barger and wife, J. A. Blaffer, Philip Nettre, C. H. Blake, Rev. Wm. D. Wright, Mr. Silva, Rev. Wm. J. McNab, G. H. Johnson, H. Belknap, Mrs. Mary Richards and son, Thomas Baker, Thomas Wall, Colin McDonald, J. H. Ruggles, Jno. W. Kellbery, W. Jackson and wife, H. Buchanan, Esq., Wm. T. Rowlinson, Miss Jessie Willard, Miss Bella Willard, James Mathers, Roger McDonald, Edward James Hazard, Captain Oglesby, Mr. Jamestown.

NOV. 6—*In steamship India, for Glasgow*—Mrs. James Lothian, Mrs. Thomas Henderson, Thomas Henderson, Jr., M. Collins, Donald Alexander, Wm. Reid, Carl E. Revall, Miss Janet Shirra, Miss Emily Buckle, Charles Weber, Peter McDonald, Alexander Leckie, James Telfer, Miss M. McWilliams, Mrs. Wm. Airth and 3 children, Miss Fanny Brice, Hans Christensen, John Anderson, Miss Jane Brown, James C. Hyndman and wife, and other passengers in the steerage.

NOV. 6—*In steamship Virginia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Richards and Master Richards, C. Bachelor, John Culey, Miss F. Miller, Miss J. E. Hullet, Wm. Dalton, Thos. Dalton, Thos. Blake, Warren Moss, John Hullonaw.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kip and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Woodruff and child, Miss H. Battzel, Miss H. Wheaton, Miss C. Spirey, Miss Louise Wolfsohn, Miss M. E. Baimbridge, Mrs. Young and servant, Mrs. C. G. Moore, daughter and infant, Mrs. J. M. Symons, P. E. Jones, G. J. Garcia, Lewis D. Many, J. A. Hoyt, G. G. Crocker, George A. Bache, S. M. Ghuler, J. W. McCrea, E. B. McIntyre, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Sanzer, A. H. Kingsforce, Miss F. F. Fanlor, W. B. Sturtevant, J. C. Sturtevant, Aug. Melm, J. H. Cornell, A. E. Tyler, O. Cornell, A. J. Lynn, Adam Hedin, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Thomas, Kennar, C. W. Spellman, Richard J. Frizall, T. Nealey, James Molay, P. McCormick, Jas. Murphy, Albert James, Mch. Rochford, Patk. Earnly, James Burns, B. Andrews, Wm. Mitchelson, W. McDonald, Peter Griffin, Patrick Griffin, James Stapleton, Wm. Shanahan, M. Morris, James Moran, H. Cooper, Mrs. S. H. Smyser, H. H. Tift, John Scanlan, R. Peckman, A. W. Lusskind, J. T. Eichberg, C. B. Pollock, A. Thompson, J. Pendleton, Dr. C. W. Torrey, F. S. Thatcher, E. A. Hoag, J. H. Gladding, P. McComber and wife, Samuel Swift, J. P. Merrell, J. Bicknor, colored servant of Mr. Smith, Franklin Pierce, col'd; Mrs. M. C. Smith, Mrs. Walker, Dr. David Rogers, J. J. Innis, B. R. Wren, Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Norton.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—T. Gabriel, Jas. Sullivan, Miss E. R., Miss H. Taylor, J. A. Morrow, Chas. Wilmer, H. A. Clark, Chas. Mitchell, Jas. M. Dean, J. C. Phillips, A. S. Chappel, lady and daughter, Miss P. A. Williams, Miss C. E. Williams, S. J. Shires, Jas. Holahaen, Miss S. Daniels, Miss J. Daniels, Gilbert Daniels, lady and son, E. C. Mix, Geo. Robinson and lady, E. W. Houghton and lady, Thos. Wistigant, Mrs. Matilda Merrill, Wm. Merrill, Chas. E. Leonard, J. H. Gould, S. H. Houghton, E. P. Mount, Charles Clark and lady, J. W. Babcock, Miss Ella Turner, Chas. Taylor and lady, Wm. Gilmer.

Passengers Arrived.

NOV. 6—*In steamship Alaska, from Aspinwall.*—Mrs. Kate Milton, Miss Carrie Mace, Robert Nelson and wife, James Nelson, Mrs. C. Brickweld and 2 children, Z. P. Nickerson, wife and infant, Mrs. S. Golden, Henry Furme, wife and 2 children, Jas. Barclay, F. R. Worthy, Louis M. Lapham and wife, Mrs. Captain W. Peterson and child, James H. Carswell, Mrs. Mary Waugh, A. Warnecke, wife and 2 infants, George G. Brooks, A. E. Burr, J. A. Butler, Jr., W. D. Shipman, Mrs. Maria L. Travers, Mrs. M. A. Henderson and child, Mrs. Mary McBride, Mrs. A. H. Fadu and 3 children, Mrs. Eliza Kirby, Mrs. H. Myers, F. Onlhardt, J. A. Holdredge, W. Dillon and wife, Mrs. M. T. Harris, Wm. Truman, Chas. Myers, Miss M. Steimburger, L. H. Nye, Mrs. Albert Dutton, Albert E. Field, R. J. Bailey, J. T. Rogers, S. C. Kuler, Jas. Ruasher, W. E. Cook, Miss J. J. Clark, O. J. Parker and wife, Wm. Jeffrey, H. T. B. Harris, M. Aubert, E. B. Sprigman and wife, H. L. Vassuer, E. F. Sanford, Geo. F. Hoppin, John Taylor, Jacob Price, H. Thompson, L. A. Bury, Manuel Salana, Mr. Leverich, Miss Woods, Mrs. Taylor and child, Samuel McHard, Mrs. F. Harris, and 171 in the steerage.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—C. H. Stanley, Captain J. Call and wife, C. T. Meyer, A. Solary, A. Merckling and son, Rich. Vanderbery, Albert Gay, J. A. Wilds, Miss Emma Palmer, J. M. Rice, Miss Susan Clay, A. T. Kennedy and lady, R. T. Wallace, F. G. Waring.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 37 | Sun sets..... 4 50 | Moon sets.. 8 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 26 | Gov. Island.11 15 | Hell Gate..12 37

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 6.

Arrived.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Nov. 4, 9 A. M., off Cape Lookout, signalized steamship Jas. Adger, hence for Charleston; 11 A. M., 20 miles N. E. of Cape Lookout, steamship Leo, hence for Savannah, and steamship Gulf Stream, do. for Charleston; 2 P. [illegible] New-Orleans.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to Phillips & Brown. [illegible]

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Mobile, via Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Ship Derby, (of San Francisco,) Goff, Liverpool 37 ds., with mdse. to Williams & Guion. Has had fine moderate weather.

Ship Caravan, Mickel, Liverpool 38 ds., with mdse. to Howland & Frothingham. Has been 17 ds. to the westward of the Banks, with strong westerly gales. Oct. 15, lat. 48, lon. 38 04, passed brig Belle Waters, (of St. Johns,) from New-York for Queenstown; Oct. 21, lat. 31 40, lon. 69, spoke bark John G. Hall, do. for do.

Bark R. W. Griffiths, (of Turk's Island,) Drummond, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. and N. W. winds.

Bark May Flower, (of New-Haven,) Dill, Barbadoes 27 ds., with molasses, &c., to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. W. gales.

Bark Thomas, (Br.,) Ayres, Sagua 14 ds., with sugar and 3 passengers to John Cummins. Had heavy weather since passing Hatteras.

Bark Crusoe, (of Turk's Island,) Mix, Sagua, via Delaware Breakwater 8 ds., with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Crocker, Wood & Co. Had heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Lewis L. Squires, Tyler, Rio Janeiro Sept. 28, with coffee to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the Equator Oct. 8, in lon. 36. Had light winds and calms up to lat. 30, and since that time heavy westerly gales.

Brig Mary Cobb, Crane, Rondout, for Providence.

Brig Camille, (Br.,) Strout, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had heavy northerly gales; split sails, &c.

Brig Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Durfee, Sagua 15 ds., with molasses to Fowler & Jova. Sld. in co. with brig Charlena, for Portland. Had heavy weather to Nov. 2; lost boats and split sails.

Brig Charlotte, Bowdoin, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to Henry De Cordova & Co.—vessel to Calvin Adams. Had light variable winds to Hatteras, from thence strong N. W. gales.

Brig Christian IX., (Dan.,) Sonne, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., with coffee to Jno. S. Wright—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 29, in lon. 30.

Brig Alice, (Br.,) Godet, Port Morant, Jam., 23 ds., with 278 tons logwood to A. H. Solomon & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Elvira A. Conant, Brandtberg, Gonaives 20 ds., with logwood, coffee, &c., to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong westerly winds.

Schr. Caroline, Hall, Vickers, Savannah 14 ds., with naval stores to John S. Martin—vessel to master. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Tunis, Bodine, Bunce, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Silas Wright, Kane, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Flyaway, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Jane M. Brainard, McCarthy, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Hudson, Champion, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Lady Suffolk, Armstrong, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Enchantress, Covert, Savannah 7 ds., with yellow pine to N. L. McCready.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Newbern, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. E. H. Williams, Dickinson, Rondout, for Hartford.

Schr. Ida Della Torre, Davis, Philadelphia, for Bristol.

Schr. George Howard, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Gardiner.

Schr. C. Hadden, Hemingway, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wild Pigeon, Taylor, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. Manna Loa, Roberts, Providence, for Alexandria.

Schr. E. S. Hazard, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Undine, Martin, South Amboy, for East Hadden.

Schr. Louis Walsh, Hart, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Atlantic, Stubb, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Dodge, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Anderson, Virginia.

Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. M. L. Barlett, Riker, Norwalk.

Schr. Ella, West, Glenwood.

Schr. Asher S. Parker, Crockett, Glencove.

Schr. Nelson, Davis, Northport.

Schr. Luna, Smith, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Newburg, for Providence.

Canal boat Sidney Brown, Brooks, Ottawa 20 ds., with lumber to Pendergast Bros.

Canal boat E. D. Chandler, Mathews, Montreal 20 ds., with barley to D. Stevenson.

Canal boat D. T. Davis, Fish, Montreal 20 ds., with barley to D. Stevenson.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Paris and Virginia, for Liverpool; Celia, for London; India, for Glasgow; Rapidan, for Havana; Cortes, Lodona, Mississippi, and Santiago de Cuba, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Tillie, for Key West, &c.; Champion, for Charleston; Fairbanks, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell and Hatteras, for Norfolk, &c.; Louisa Moore, for Georgetown, D. C.; ships Abigail, for Antwerp; Europa, for Bremen; Carpo, for Liverpool; Charlotte, for Savannah; bark Irma, for Havana.

Below.

Bark Eliza Barss, Conyers, of and from Bermuda, in ballast to J. Norman Harvey.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 6.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York; schr. Ralph Carlton, from Rockport.

Sld. steamer Manhattan, for New-York; bark Cornucopia, for a port in Great Britain.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 4, A. M.—Sld. brig H. Houston, (of Stockton,) Long Island, (Bahamas,) 15 ds., for orders; schrs. Richard Peterson, Lynn, for Philadelphia; J. T. Weaner, Boston, for do.

Sld. bark R. G. W. Dodge; schrs. Sarah C. Smith, Southerner, John Griffith, Isabel L. Pierce, Arctic, Panthea, and R. K. Vaughan.

P. M.—Arr. schrs. J. G. Huntington, Boston, for New-York; Lucy Jones, do., for Norfolk, Va.; J. B. Austin, do., for Philadelphia; Charlotte Fish, Philadelphia, for Bangor; Jeddie, Rondout, for Boston; Hattie, New-York, for Lubeck; July Fourth, Bangor, for Newark, N. J.

Passed by—Schr. America, Bartlett, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Sld. U. S. steamer Pawnee; schrs. Frank Atwood, J. T. Weaver and Richard Peterson.

5th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Annie E. Glover, Boston, for Charleston; S. & B. Corson and Ontara, do., for Philadelphia; John Snow, Shulee, N. S., for Middletown; Fannie H. Bucklin, Rockland, for Charleston; Olive Branch, New-York, for Dennysville; P. S. Lindsay, Elizabethport, for Saco.

Sld. schrs. Jeddie, Olive Branch, Charlotte, Fish, Julia A. Garrison and Hattie.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 6.—Sld. steamers Albermarle and Niagara, for New-York Greene, for Philadelphia.

The U. S. steamer Dictator has arrived from Hampton Roads.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 6.—Cld. ships Southern Rights, for Liverpool; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 6.—Cld. steamer Gary, for Baltimore.

Marine Disasters.

DETROIT, Nov. 6.—The schr. Garrett Smith, of Oswego, bound up with railroad iron, is ashore at Rondeau.

The schr. Metropolis, of Chicago, is also ashore at the same place. The gale continues, and numerous marine disasters may be expected.

PICTOU, Ont., Nov. 6.—The schr Heather Belle went ashore yesterday morning at Wilmington, loaded with 9,000 bushels of barley. The hull is insured for $4,000, and the cargo for $3,000. Her anchors are holding her from pounding very hard, and she is in good order yet.

DUNVILLE, Ont., Nov. 6.—The schr. Agnes, from Port Rowan, bound for Cleveland, with pail wood, is ashore below Grand River Pier, and expected to be a total loss.

TORONTO, Nov. 6.—The schr. Æriel, from Medford, went ashore near Collingwood last night, during a heavy blow. No lives were lost.

Spoken, &c.

Robert Palmer—Schr., for Galveston, Nov. 3, lat. 30 11 N., lon. 74.

Kathleen—Schr., from Matanzas for Boston, 28 ds. out, Nov. 3, lat. 38 30, lon. 72 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Oct. 13, schr. Annie A. Rich; brig Tally Ho sailed 4 ds. previous.

HAVANA, Nov. 6.—The steamship Cleopatra, from Mexico, sailed for New-York.

Sld. Cleopatra and Eale, for New-York.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Oct. 18, steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Box, Greytown; 20th, bark Congo, (U. S. C.,) 70 ds. Grimsby; 22d, steamship St. Thomas, (Br.,) Forthingall, Liverpool; 24th, bark American Eagle, Linsey, 25 ds. New-York; 24th, steamship Alaska, Gray, New-York; 25th, steamship Atrato, (Br.,) Parks, Southampton.

Sld. Oct. 18, bark Magdalena, Sherron, New-York; 22d, steamship Shannon, (Br.,) Box, Southampton; 24th, steamship Caribbean, (Br.,) Whitburn, Liverpool; 23d, steamship St. Thomas, (Br.,) Forthingall, Savannah; 26th, steamship Atrato, (Br.,) Parks, Carthagena.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES
ON CASTLETON HEIGHTS,
STATEN ISLAND.
GREAT SALE OF THE SEASON.
Andrew Wilson, Jr.'s, subdivision of
GRAND VIEW PARK,
at Public Auction, without reserve,
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.,
THIRTY VILLA PLOTS,
equal in area to 1,000 city lots. The finest opportunity to secure economical, accessible, beautiful RURAL HOMES within one hour of New-York.
THE MOST PICTURESQUE ROMANTIC SITES ON THE ISLAND.
LOTS FROM ONE TO FIVE ACRES,
each commanding
A MAGNIFICENT OCEAN VIEW,
THREE COMFORTABLE DWELLINGS, WITH ALL APPURTENANCES.
10,000 FEET OF AVENUES
have been cut and graded, and the Park elegantly landscaped, without regard to cost. The attention of business men is especially called to this valuable property, as presenting unusual advantages for BEAUTIFUL HOMES OR SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT.
REMEMBER,
THURSDAY, NOV. 11, AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M.
All who desire to attend the sale will take the Staten Island boat at the Battery, foot of Broadway, at [illegible] o'clock precisely, and landing at Vanderbilt, will find carriages to convey them to the grounds free. Ladies and gentlemen who may favor the proprietor with their company on that occasion will find that every provision for their comfort and enjoyment has been made that hospitality can suggest. Protection will be afforded from weather, and sale take place, rain or shine.
For descriptive pamphlets, maps, circulars, or further information, apply to ANDREW WILSON, Jr., or FRANCIS TOMES, Jr., No. 194 Broadway, to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 135 Broadway, or JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; understands his duties thoroughly; has City reference; no objection to go in the country. [illegible]